THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Political Caldron—Sights and Sounds at Harrisburg—How Speakers and Senators are Made—A Glance Behind the Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1869.

There are lively times just now at Harrisburg for the annual session of the Legislature is about to commence. The body organizes at noon on Tuesday next, and after electing its presiding officer and transacting other routine business, adjourns until the following week.

THE PENDING QUESTIONS.

There are three questions which are now agitating the legislative mind, or rather two questions, for the election of a Speaker of the House, which was the first, may be regarded as disposed of. The remaining ones are the choice of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Buckalew, and of a State Treasurer. Of these topics more hereafter.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate organizes by the election of Hon. Wilmer Worthington as Speaker—an unexceptionable man in every respect, who commands the respect even of his political opponents. He is from Chester county. The remaining officers of the Senate will be George Hamersly, of Philadelphia, as Chief Clerk, and Lucius D. Rogers, of McKean county, as Assistant Clerk. Another assistant, F. H. Braggins, one of the leading men of Mercer county, will also be chosen. Mr. Hamersly has been more or less in legislative life for the last thirty years, and knows all that is worth knowing. Mr. Rogers is a jovial individual, who combines the qualifications of farmer, editor, orator, and clerk.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The House will organize by the choice of John Clark, of Philadelphia, as Speaker, and General James L. Selfridge, of Easton, for Chief Clerk. John Smull, of Dauphin, remains as Resident Clerk, and one additional assistant will be chosen, probably Mr. Lee, of Frankford. Speaker Clark represents the Holmesburg district, has made a large fortune by contracts in legitimate business, and, strange as it may appear, is the most modest and retiring man in the Legislature. He has kept almost entirely out of the caucus, and has never personally asked any one for a vote. If he lacks the knock-down-bluntness of Speaker Davis, of last year, he will perhaps more than atone for it by an easy but firm style of governing the House. General Selfridge is a soldier, who had no opposition in his renomination. He is a fatherly looking, quiet gentleman, with a pleasant smile for his friends. Mr. Smull is a part of the Capitol structure, and has been on duty since he was three feet in height. He is conceded to be best able to attend to the "general utility" department of the House.

HOW THE SPEAKER WAS CHOSEN.

The contest for Speaker of the House was exciting. The friends of the two candidates were powerful, and the entertainment commenced early in the autumn of 1868. B. B. Strang, of Tioga county, was the competitor of Mr. Clark. A meeting of western members was held at Pittsburg, and it was generally agreed to support Mr. Strang. It is said that a few of the eastern members also attended the conference, and gave in their adhesion to Strang. As time progressed, the friends of the contestants became still more active, and a second informal gathering of members took place at Harrisburg on the occasion of the counting of the votes of the Electoral College. At the Harrisburg meeting Clark was ahead. His friends seemed to assign reasons that carried weight with them. From that date until the nomination the chances of Clark seemed to be in the ascendant.

MADAME RUMOR.

Rumor was not idle. At three political centres, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Washington, the question of the Speakership was coupled with the election of a United States Senator. People said that the choice of a presiding officer by the House would indicate the manner in which it would vote for a national Senator. Forthwith two parties sprang up—one said, "Clark is the representative of an unpopular interest, and his election will indicate that the influence of Simon Cameron in the Republican party and the Legislature will be successfully wielded to elect one of his own friends to Congress—some man whom he can control, who will acquiesce in all his schemes and measures." The other party said—"Clark is a quiet, unassuming, and honest man, who, if elected, will be chosen for his merits only, and his elevation will have no possible bearing upon the Senatorial question, for the Legislature will not at this stage commit itself to any particular candidate."

BEHIND THE SCENES.

It is useless to deny the fact that the name of Simon Cameron figured very largely at the political centres as having an influence, if he chose to exert it, in assisting any candidate for Speaker he might select. It is not for this writer to say whether the assumption was or was not correct. This brings us to the Senatorial question, and here is where the real interest centres.

HOW GREAT MEN ARE MADE.

Have the sovereign people any exact idea of the means of manufacturing a "great man" to fill a seat in the Washington Senate? The process is so curious that out of kindness to Pennsylvania voters it ought to be placed before them. The quantity of raw material that is on hand ready to be manufactured is immense. There is one office to be filled, and there are about a score of applicants to fill it. Did we say "applicants?" How absurd! There is not a single candidate who really cares for the position. It is "their friends" who are urging them. So say they all, and the fact is recorded to show an admiring world that pure and disinterested friendship *does* exist in the nineteenth century and in the atmosphere of—Harrisburg. Damon and Pythias still live. (N. B.—This is sarcasm.) Naturally the good people will want to know the preliminary process of the manufacture.

WHAT THE STATE NEEDS.

First, there must be a demand. Pennsylvania, a great state, wants an honorable, high-toned, conscientious, honest, and intelligent Senator. Now as Pennsylvania, in her capacity as a Commonwealth, cannot buy a ticket, jump in a car, and go to Harrisburg to carry out her wishes, she must needs delegate the power to her representatives, the members of the General Assembly. Presuming them to be entirely honest, there is one fact that, just at this point, is strange. Why should the State Capitol be thronged with politicians of every grade from every part of the State to assist in the ceremonies? Such, however, is the fact. The men who make stump speeches on the western side of the Alleghenies, and the shoals of smaller fry who swim in the troubled political waters of Philadelphia, are all here helping the members of the Legislature to fulfil their sworn duties. They are all carpet-baggers, every one of them, and are all urging the claims of their respective candidates from the strict motives of friendship hereinbefore noted.

The demand having been created, and the manufacturers (the members and politicians) being on hand ready for work, it becomes necessary to place somebody in charge of the machine. Now commences the difficulty. Who shall be the guiding and controlling spirit? Shall it be that high-toned element which represents public trust and honor, or shall it be some veteran and selfish politician who represents the great Himself?

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Here is a list of the competitors as far as they are known to-day. To-morrow there may be an entirely new set brought forward, for the fluctuations of the political thermometer are ahead of those of Erie stock:—J. K. Moorhead, of Allegheny; Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia; William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia; T. M. Marshall, of Allegheny; G. A. Grow, of the "Wild-cat" district; John Allison, of Mercer; J. Scott, of Huntingdon, James L. Graham, of Allegheny; and G. W. Scofield.

This list was obtained from the headquarters of the legislative kings, and at the present writing it is entirely safe to assume that any one man named upon it stands just as good a chance of election as any other man. But do not suppose for an instant that the list is entirely complete. "Full many a flower," etc., is hidden away in the interior counties of Pennsylvania, very ready and quite willing to be transplanted to Washington if necessary for the good of the country. Senator Connell, of Philadelphia, has an idea on this subject which is really quite entertaining, and which, as he truly says, might please everybody *except the candidates.*

A NOVEL IDEA.

The idea is this—To allow each one of the *seventy-nine* Republican members of the Legislature to name a candidate for United States Senator, and the Speaker of the Senate to name two. This would make eighty names. This list to be handed around, and each of the seventy-nine members to be allowed to strike one name from it. The remaining name (*one* only being left) to be the candidate. There is a decided novelty in the idea, but it is not likely that it will be put in practice until those happy days arrive when politicians fail to run the "machine" for the sole benefit of themselves and their friends.

A RIVER STORY.

There are some humorous features in the campaign. Mr. Grow has received the appellation of the "geographical candidate," because it is understood he bases his claims upon the geographical right of his section of the State to a Senatorial representative. Mr. Moorhead has been called "old Slackwater," because he is one of the principal owners of the Monongahela Valley Navigation Company.

This reminds us of a little incident which happened several years ago. Two young men were travelling on a steamer up a river in Western Pennsylvania, and were surprised at finding their boat coming side by side with another steamer of the same line going in an opposite direction. Forthwith nearly all of the cork life-preservers which were on the steamer of the young men were transferred to the downward boat. The circumstance was suspicious. A colored employe of the boat made a quiet explanation. "Oh," said he, "we shifts them from one boat to the other, so that each steamer will have its necessary number when it is examined by the United States Inspector."

Is there to be any "shifting" of principles on the part of any of the candidates for the Senatorship to meet their examination before the politicians who aim to control the nomination?

CONGRESSIONAL HELP.

Five members of Congress are now at Harrisburg, viz:—Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. S. T. Wilson of the Tioga district, Hon. G. W. Gilfillan of the Oil creek section, Hon. George V. Lawrence of Washington county, and Ulysses Mercur.

ABOUT THE CANDIDATES.

Of the candidates, those present are G. A. Grow and William H. Kemble. Mr. Grow has established his headquarters at the Lochiel House, and Mr. Kemble is of so active a turn of mind and body that it is impossible to have him definitely located for five consecutive minutes. He denies that he is a candidate. Mr. Graham, ex-Speaker of the Senate, is still a member of that body, and does not care whether he is or is not named for Senator. In fact, like other deserving men, he purposely rather avoids the subject. Mr. Brewster, Attorney-General, does not come here except to attend to his legitimate business. Mr. Moorhead and Mr. Marshall are understood to have the Pittsburg delegation divided in regard to their merits.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

There is no prospect of any change in the State Treasurership. General W. W. Irwin appears to suit everybody so well that no opponent worthy of the name has appeared to contest his renomination.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the above was written Senator Connell has declared the serious intention of urging his plan of choosing a candidate above noticed, and in the event of its acceptance declares that the following additional names shall be placed on the list, viz.:—Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. John W. Forney, George W. Childs, John Price Wetherill, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. William D. Kelley, James H. Orne, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Horace Binney, Jr., William B. Mann, and John Welsh (merchant).

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1869.

The Work Before Congress.

It is expected that when Congress meets on Tuesday next, it will address itself to the work before it in good earnest. Only fifty-one working days remain of the session, that is, including Saturdays, but should the customary adjournments from Friday to Monday prevail, there will be only forty-two working days. This is, after all, a short period of time wherein to perfect what may be termed the necessary legislation of the session. First of all, there are ten appropriation bills which must be considered and passed, should everything else be neglected. Otherwise Grant's administration will lack an important if not an essential element of success during the first year of its existence, to wit: the "sinews of war." Luckily for the President elect, his best friend, E. B. Washburne, is at the head of the Committee on Appropriations, and it may reasonably be expected that he will push the business forward with all possible speed. Experience, however, shows that the committee, at best, can only make haste slowly. They have been constantly in session through the whole recess, and yet they have succeeded in completing but one bill—the Diplomatic and Consular—so as to have it ready to report to the House. The Pension appropriation bill was reported just before the recess, and will be the "special order" immediately after the reassembling. This leaves eight of the appropriation bills still to be considered by the committee. The largest and most important of these—the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial bill—is well under way, having occupied the attention of the committee at three or four of its sittings. Even after they are reported, these bills will necessarily consume a large portion of the time of the House, as well as of the Senate; for no appropriation bill was ever known to go through either house without considerable debate. The House Committee, with the economical Washburne at its head, has undertaken to reduce nearly all the estimates this year, much below the partial cutting down of last year, and this of itself will prove a fruitful source of disagreement and discussion.

General Legislation.

The shortness of the session, and the backwardness of the essential business, will have a tendency to set aside what is termed general legislation. Under this head will come the proposed bill to amend the Naturalization laws of the United States, the joint resolution submitting to the State Legislatures the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, the finances, and other subjects of minor importance. Each one of these will give rise to extended debate, and none of them can hope to be passed without arousing opposition, which always causes delay. Some of these questions—such as the finances—can no more be neglected than the appropriation bills, that is, with safety to the interests of the country and the reputation of the dominant party. There is a very strong feeling in favor of passing the suffrage amendment before the expiration of the session, and, if possible, at an early day, so as to give some of the State Legislatures an opportunity to pass upon it this winter. This is the intention of such men as Kelley in the House and Sumner and Wilson in the Senate. But it is hardly possible, for no question that can come before Congress will give rise to a more protracted debate. The matter might be cut short in the House if there was some man there who understood the use of the "previous question" as well as the lamented Thaddeus Stevens. In the Senate, however, there is no "previous question," and no limit whatever to debate. We may therefore expect eight and ten-hour speeches from the garrulous Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Davis, and any number of smaller inflictions from Hendricks and Buckalew, neither of whom expect to have an opportunity soon again after the 4th of March. This will, of course, seriously jeopardize the chances of the measure, at least at this session.

The Finances—Senator Morton.

Upon no subject is there greater diversity of opinion, even among Republicans, than the finances, especially resumption of specie payments. It is generally conceded that we ought to resume, but there is a remarkable lack of unanimity as to the time and mode. Senator Morton's speech, over which so much fuss has been made, has by no means made the impression here, among Senators and members, that it seems to have made elsewhere. His plan is not adopted by any considerable number of men who assume to understand the subject. Senator Sherman, who is at the head of Finance Committee, regards it as exceedingly crude, if not unpractical; while Schenck, who leads the Ways and Means Committee of the House, thinks better plans have been proposed and as able speeches delivered in support of them. The truth is, Morton overestimates himself, and the attention he has received from Greeley, together with the encomiums and partial flattery of his personal friends, have led him to suppose that he is the ablest political economist and the best financier in America, if not in the world. The story circulated about his speech on resumption having produced a marvellous effect upon our bonds in Europe was made up here, I may say, "out of the whole cloth." It occurred in this way:—A certain sycophantic admirer of the Senator approached him and congratulated him upon his speech. This was the next day after its delivery. "Mr. Senator," said the sycophant, "I have just received a despatch, through the cable, from Europe, stating that your speech has had a great and a favorable effect upon our bonds there." Senator Morton entertained a high opinion of his own effort, but he hardly expected that whatever effect it might produce upon Europe would be reported in this country at so early a day. Senators, however, are very much like other people, and are ever ready to lend a ready ear to the slightest whisperings of personal praise. He was not slow to circulate the good news among his fellow-Senators, and finally it reached the columns of one of "my two newspapers, both daily." Morton is not the only candidate for distinction upon the subject of finance. General Butler has employed his leisure hours during the recess in writing a speech, which he proposes delivering in the House upon the first opportunity. Senator Sumner has also prepared a speech, said to be the result of great research. From him we shall no doubt learn all about how the Romans and the Greeks resumed specie payments after a protracted suspension. The financial troubles and triumphs of France and England will be set forth, and possibly an ornate biographical sketch given of some of the great political economists who have figured in the histories of these countries. Nobody, however, expects much enlightenment upon so practical a question from an impractical man like Senator Sumner.

Special Legislation.

The immense amount of time consumed by the impeachment trial last session necessarily postponed a large number of bills which may properly be classified under the above head. Some of them are upon the Speaker's table and some on the table of the President of the Senate. A vigorous effort will be made to get some of these through the present session. The most important is the bill granting a subsidy to the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. This will be opposed by a faction in the House. Its friends, however, are very numerous, and include some of the most able and persistent men in the House. As it has already passed the Senate, it stands a good chance of getting through the House; for being already upon the Speaker's table, it will occupy very little time. Besides this, there are any number of bills of a more private and less important nature. These, however, do not enlist any varied interests, and will have to wait their turn.

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. J. K. Moorhead may be a man of excellent intentions, but he blundered so frightfully in his attempt to manage the small Tariff bill just before the recess, that he came near killing it. He had far better have left it in the hands of General Schenck, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who not only possesses the tact but the tenacity to put a bill through the House. It is averred that Mr. Moorhead had another object in view besides the passage of the bill when he took it out of the hands of General Schenck. It is well known that he is a candidate for United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. He had an idea that the passage (mainly through his efforts) of the Tariff bill would give him great prestige with the Legislature of that State. And so he thought he would secure whatever credit there might be in such a manœuvre. Of course, the bill stirred up opposition, and when the storm was at its height Moorhead discovered that he had undertaken to command a ship when he was really ignorant of the first principles of navigation. It is said that he appealed to General Schenck to help him out of the difficulty, but the "leader of the house" would do no such thing, especially when Moorhead had manifested so great an anxiety at the outset to attend to the matter himself. At the earnest solicitation of the friends of the tariff from all sections, the bill will probably be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means. There it will be so amended as to include a larger number of interests in its provisions; for in its present shape it takes in very little beyond two or three special interests peculiar to Pittsburg and vicinity. When it is again reported to the House, it may, with management, get through, but hardly in time to help Mr. Moorhead's Senatorial prospects.

JOSEPHUS.

HUNGARY.

The Increase of Brigandage.

At the close of the brilliant session of the Hungarian Diet, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has proved once more that this people possesses a real genius for constitutional life, it is disappointing to read the complaints which fill the Pesth newspapers of the increasing prevalence of brigandage in the country. Nor are the outrages confined, or even principally complained of, in the forest districts bordering on Croatia, where the old forms of brigandage have never really ceased. The hero of that part of the country is the already almost mythical personage Jahasz, celebrated in many peasant songs. But of lateorganized gangs have begun to show a bold front on the high road between Pesth and Szegedin, a town of sixty thousand inhabitants on the southeast of the capital, and the sending of money has actually been rendered impossible between the latter town and Vasarhely, a place of 40,000 inhabitants. A similar state of things, though not so aggravated, prevails in the neighborhood of Gran, midway between Pesth and Vienna, and on the borders of Transylvania. All the districts named are inhabited principally, and in the worst parts exclusively, by a Magyar population. For the honor of Hungary it is of pressing importance that this state of things should cease. The Pesth Government has, however, to contend with a singular sentimental opposition, not only on the part of the peasantry, but also from the country gentry, who regard the "poor lad" (*szegeny egeny*) as the natural enemy of the *civilized* swindlers and usurers of the great towns—a state of feeling which recalls at once the tone of Scotch society as we find it portrayed in the Waverley novels. The Ministry have taken an extraordinary credit of 60,000 florins for the suppression of brigandage.

Cuba.

Advices from Cuba, received in Washington, present the cause of the insurrectionists in a very flattering light. The Spanish reinforcements have not yet arrived, and if the insurgents can hold their own until spring the yellow fever will be more effective than powder and bullets. The patriots do not favor annexation, but seem to desire a republic, to consist of Cuba, Porto Rico, and San Domingo, which shall control the countries of the Caribbean Sea. They promise to abolish slavery, and make a thorough republic if they succeed. Agents of the insurgents are now here, seeking aid for their people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Booth bagged $7186 in Buffalo.

—Emil Deschamps has become blind.

—That Rob-Roy canoe paddler is at Suez.

—Parepa and Ole Bull are in New York.

—California is sending corned salmon this way.

—Seven Smiths have been elected to Parliament.

—A Paris bride paid $16,000 for her handkerchiefs.

—Gold-mounted skates are among holiday presents.

—Morrissey's "plunder" in New York Central was $150,000.

—Derby drew his check for £20,000 sterling to be used against Gladstone.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Financial and Commercial

LONDON, Jan. 4—A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. United States five-twenties quiet and steady at 74⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 25¼; Illinois Central, 94¼; Great Western, 44.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—A. M.—Cotton firmer; the sales of the week are estimated at 20,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.a10s. Corn 37s. 9d.a38s. Tallow firmer but not higher.

LONDON, Jan. 4—A. M.—Sugar firm. Turpentine, 23s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 29@29½. An election for directors of the Exchange taking place to-day, there was no business transacted, and the following quotations are nominal. Flour dull and quiet. Wheat dull; white, [illegible]; yellow, 80@85 cents. Oats dull at [illegible]@72 cts. Rye firm at $1·50@1·60. Pork firm at $28@28·25. Bacon firm; rib sides 16@16½c.; clear do., 17@17½c.; shoulders, 13¾@14c. Hams, 18c. Lard active at 18c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	156	West. Union Tel.	38¾
N. Y. and E. R.	39	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	100¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅞	Toledo & Wabash	59¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88	Mil. & St. Paul com.	70
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	84	Adams Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com	82¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	23⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84⅝	United States Exp.	41½
Chi. and R. I. R.	119⅞	Gold	135⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail S. Co.	118¾		

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Recent Battle of the Washita—A Horrible Scene of Mutilation.

The New York *Herald* has correspondence from the headwaters of the Missouri (in the camp on the Washita river), which give the details of the recent terrible conflict with the savages at that place. It says:—

Entering the space occupied by the Indian lodges; on all sides lay the ruins of the village of Black Kettle's band. The conflagration started by the troops was so complete that scarcely anything of a combustible character escaped, and to-day the *debris* of the village consisted in broken and burned lodge poles, small pieces of untanned and tanned hides. From the immediate site of the village the party rode to the top of a hill, about a hundred yards distant, from which point General Custer repeated to General Sheridan the details of the battle and the positions taken by the different columns. The former site of the lodges could be distinctly seen by the pins ranging in a circle and the fireplace in the centre. On the right of the village, at the distance of 150 yards, lay the carcasses of the ponies of the Cheyennes. These covered about four acres, and numbered not less than 700. After the battle was perfectly understood and the ground well surveyed, Generals Sheridan and Custer, accompanied by Lieutenant Hale, your correspondent, and a small detachment of troops, moved down the south bank of the Washita, over the route taken by Major Elliott and the missing men, in hopes of recovering the bodies. The remainder of the party spent some time longer in the village and moved down the bed of the valley of the river.

The General's party, moving down the south bank, ascended a high divide, from which an extensive view could be had of the surrounding country. Descending on the other side the party had proceeded but a hundred yards when the body of a white man was found perfectly naked and covered with arrow and bullet holes. The head presented the appearance of having been beaten with a war club. The top of the skull was broken into a number of pieces and the brain was lying partly in the skull and partly on the ground. At first it was supposed that the body was that of Elliott, but upon minute examination this was found not to be the case.

Marking the spot where this body was found, the party continued moving down stream. Crossing with some difficulty a small ravine, about the centre of an expansive swell, at a distance of two hundred yards farther up, objects were seen lying in the grass and supposed to be bodies. Their attention attracted in this direction, the party moved off for the spot at a gallop. A few minutes after a scene was witnessed sufficient to call forth the rebuke of every benevolent and enlightend mind against the darkened intellects of the so called philanthropists. Within an area of not more than fifteen yards lay sixteen human bodies, all that remained of Elliott and his party. The winter air swept across the plain, and with its cold blasts had added to the ghastliness of death the additional spectacle of sixteen naked corpses frozen as solidly as stone. The party here dismounted, and an examination of the bodies was made. There was not a single one that did not exhibit evidences of fearful mutilation. The bodies were all lying with their faces down, and in close proximity to each other. Bullet and arrow wounds covered the backs of each, the throats of a number were cut, and several were beheaded. The body of one of the horses which the men had ridden out was seen lying at a distance of fifty yards from the pile of bodies. Owing to the mutilation of the bodies, and no one present having been sufficiently acquainted with Major Elliott while living, his body was not at the time recognized. Judging from the position of the bodies and the nature of the ground surrounding it is probable that Major Elliott (by some it is thought his horse ran away with him) set out in the direction of a party of fugitive Indians. Some of the men seeing the Major start followed and joined him. It is very probable the party pursued several miles when they struck the Arapahoes coming up to the support of the Cheyennes. The party being vigorously pressed commenced retiring, and descending the second divide on the return found themselves cut off by a party of warriors who had moved up under cover of the timber on the banks of the Washita, and took position in the ravine, which cut them off entirely from the rest of the command. Not being missed in the command until too late, this little band was compelled to defend itself against the whole force of the Arrapahoe and doubtless a number of the Kiowa warriors. The party abandoned their horses and probably attempted to force their way down to the river and take protection behind the trees where they could fight to greater advantage. It is likely when all hope of rescue and escape was given up they determined to sacrifice their lives as dearly as possible. The grass where they lay was trodden down, and a number of cartridge shells testify to the valor of their defense, until some friendly, fatal bullet gave them the only alternative of escape from the terrible torture to which they would unquestionably have been subjected if taken alive. It is not likely that the entire party was killed before taken, but whether any and who were taken alive and the trying and terrible moments which followed will always remain a mystery. All the missing bodies were now found. Not one had been left to narrate the horrible story. The last offices of humanity—a proper burial—was all that remained.

—Lady Palmerston is as lively as a cricket, and electioneered for her son.

—Christmas was celebrated at Newark, N. J., by a negro ball and a big row.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

Money continues in active demand. Call loans are quoted at 7@9 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 10@12 per cent. per annum.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices generally were steady.

Government securities were a fraction lower. 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105⅜ for 10-40s; 111½ for '62 5-20s; 107⅞ for '64 5-20s; 108½ for '65 5-20s; 107 for July '65 5-20s; 107¼ for '67 5-20s, and 107⅜ for '68 5-20s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54, no change; and Reading at 49@49¼, a slight advance. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 32¼ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Hestonville sold at 10½; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; 29 for Germantown and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 121, no change. 240 was bid for North America; 57 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 69 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Morris Canal preferred sold at 72, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 28¼@28½, an advance of ½; 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	100¾	9 sh Read R..trf.c..	49
$100 do.	100¾	5 do.......trf.c..	49
$1000 do.	100¾	200 do....b5&in..	49⅛
$1000 do.	100¾	7 do..........c..	49
17 sh Far & Mech B.	121	4 do.......trf.c..	49
17 sh Penna R......ls..	55¾	100 do..........c..	49
20 do.	55¾	200 do.........b30..	49¼
1000 sh Oil Cr & Al R..	80	100 sh Leh Nav.	28⅜
40 sh Leh V R....d b..	54	100 do.....s5wn..	28⅜
8 do.......d b..	54	100 do....ls. b30..	28⅜
6 sh Mor Cl Pf.	72	100 sh Hestonville	10½

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, 1864, 107⅞@108⅛; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; July, 1865, 107@107¼; do., 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1868, 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s, 105⅝@106⅛. Gold, 135⅜.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of December, 1868:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$305.104 99
Silver Deposits and Purchases	42,473 07
Total Deposits	$347,578·06

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denomination.	*No. of Pieces.*	*Value.*
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	20,005	$400,100 00
Fine Bars	15	8,519 42
Total	20,020	$408,649 42
SILVER.		
Dollars	36,100	$36,100 00
Half Dollars	72,500	36,250·00
Total	108,600	$72,350·00
NICKEL.		
Five cent pieces	1,638,000	$81,900 00
Three cent pieces	190,000	5,700 00
Total	1,828,000	$87,600 00
BRONZE.		
One cent pieces	1,010,000	$10,100·00
Two cent pieces	285,000	5,700 00
Total	1,295,000	$15,800 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	20,020	$408,649 42
Silver coinage	108,600	72,350 00
Base coinage	3,123,000	103,400·00
Total No. pieces	3,251,620	$581,399·42

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—The Flour market continues quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels, including superfine at $5@5 75; extras at $6@6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7 25@8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $8·75@10 50, and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, and prices favor buyers. Sales of red at $1·85@2; another at $2·01@2 06, and white at $2·25@2 62½. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·68. Corn is held with more firmness. Sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at $1·13, and 2,500 bushels new do. at 85@95c. Oats are without change. Sales of Western at 73@75c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 per ton.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—The Cattle market was active this week and prices were rather firmer about 1400 head arrived and sold at 10@11c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@9c. for fair to good; and 5@7c. ℔ lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
38, A. Christy & Bro., Chester county, 8½@11, gr.
25, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@8¾, gr.
60, P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@10, gr.
75, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾, gr.
72, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9¾, gr.
25, B. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9, gr.
75, James McFillen, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
20, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gr.
64, Ullman & Bachman, Chester co., 8@10, gr.
155, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9¾, gr.
130, Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@10½, gr.
70, T. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@9, gr.
58, H. Chain, Penna, 6@8¾, gr.
75, John Smith, Ohio, 8½@10, gr.
64, J. H. Frank, Western, 6@9¼, gr.
90, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6@9¼, gr.
60, Hope & Co., Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
30, M. Dryfoos, Virginia, 7@8½, gr.
60, Elcon & Co., Virginia, 6@7¼, gr.
24, D. Branson, Chester co., 7@10, gr.
72, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 5@10, gr.
27, Kemble & Wallace, Chester co., 7@10, gr.
21, J. Kulp, Penna., 6@6¼, gr.
38, S. Steinberg, Virginia, 7@9, gr.
34, Jesse Miller, Chester co., 8@10.

Hogs were in fair demand at the late advance. 4000 head sold at the different yards at $14@14 50 per 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were in demand at an advance. 5000 head sold at 5@7c. per pound gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 150 head sold at $50@85 for Cow and Calf, and $40@60 per head for springers.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........37 | 11 A. M..........42 | 2 P. M..........43

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, N. J., Waltall, Tatem & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 12th ult.

Brig Marjery, Alderdice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 12th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Tenure of Office Act.

From the N. Y. Nation.

General Butler's friends are announcing with much zeal that he is about to press his bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act through the House as soon as Congress meets again, with the view, the Springfield *Republican* suggests, of establishing a thoroughly cordial understanding with General Grant before the distribution of offices begins under the new administration. Those who paid attention to the canvass in the Fifth Massachusetts district will remember that the only charge or threat or prediction from his opponents which seemed to throw him off his guard, was a hint—we forget from what quarter—that, even if elected, Grant would pay no attention to his wishes in the appointments to office.

This seemed to exasperate him a good deal, and caused him to forget for a moment the *rôle* of admirer of Grant in which he was then figuring, and to exclaim that if Grant attempted anything of the kind, he (Butler) would give him plenty to do, or words to that effect—meaning that Grant would find in him what is popularly called "a troublesome customer." The inference the *Republican* therefore draws is, that the new bill is due to General Butler's fear that Grant may possibly cherish sinister designs with regard to the Butler share of the spoils, and the latter therefore wishes to avoid an open row by establishing, before the division begins, a claim on the new President's gratitude.

As a piece of speculative inquiry, there is much in this examination of General Butler's motives to command our respect, but we doubt the utility of examining his motives for acts in themselves good. He does so many things in themselves, bad that the analysis of his mental and moral constitution may safely be reserved for occasions on which these come under discussion. For ourselves, we are quite willing to take any active support he gives to useful legislation—and until now he can hardly be said to have given any whatever—at its full value, and to be only too thankful that he is not in mischief. If his zeal about the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act were only sufficient to prevent his damaging the public credit by writing letters about taxing the bonds—a kind of work in which he has been vigorously engaged during the last week or two—it would delight us, even if the measure were not in itself as useful as we believe it to be.

It is not difficult to defend the Tenure-of-Office act, even if its results have not proved as valuable as was expected, or even if it be now proved worthless or mischievous as a permanent arrangement. In the earlier days of Mr. Johnson's quarrel with Congress, in 1866, the most prominent of his hallucinations undoubtedly was his belief that he was going to be the founder of a new party, which was to back him up in excluding Congress from all share in the work of reconstruction, and he and his friends made no secret of his intention to use, or rather abuse, the appointing power in aid of this scheme. With the enormous amount of patronage which has been at the disposal of the President since the outbreak of the war, it was easy to see that even if he could not make it available for the defeat of Congress at the elections, he could use it so as to create a false impression everywhere, and especially at the South, of his real strength, and the success or failure of reconstruction depended largely on the Southern comprehension of the real state of feeling at the North, and of the exact extent of the President's power. Even, therefore, if Congress was not shocked by the spectacle of the conversion of the civil servants of the Government into electioneering tools—which it certainly was not, for no spectacle was more familiar—and even if it had been fully aware, as most members, we feel sure, were, that no such restriction of the President's powers and responsibilities could be justified as a permanent enactment—its depriving Mr. Johnson of the authority to dismiss, with a view simply to the existing emergency, was as natural and proper as any other step in the reconstruction process.

He and his friends would doubtless have held strong ground, if he had been able, in defending his authority against Congressional encroachment, to appear as the champion of reform, or as the advocate of the withdrawal of the civil service from the arena of party politics altogether. But he was not able to do anything of the kind. He could not pretend that the appointments or dismissals made by him without Congressional interference would be or were any better than those in which Congress meddled, or that the nation would lose anything as regarded the purity and efficiency of the administration by having his responsibility lessened.

The act undoubtedly had the effect of disabusing the President and his supporters of the idea that he was either a formidable political enemy or a valuable political friend, and of putting an end to all hope in any quarter of his being able to impede seriously the work of reconstruction. But here its usefulness ended. In so far as it helped to precipitate impeachment it was a calamity. It has done nothing to improve the public service. The President, if he had had full swing, could not have made it worse than it is at this moment. The Senate, if it had had none of the power of interference the act has given it, could not have done less for reform than it has done since the act was passed.

In fact, whatever change has occurred in the administrative system since the act was passed has been for the worse and not for the better, and the difficulty of reform has been increased because it is more difficult than ever to fix the responsibility of abuses. To whom we owe the swarm of rascals who figure in the dissolving views offered to the public by the various "rings," nobody can tell. Mr. Johnson says it is the Senate, and the Senate says it is Mr. Johnson. All the public can tell is that both are concerned in it. But one thing is certain, and that is, that the repeal, "pure and simple," of the Tenure-of-Office act will, as a measure of reform, prove illusory unless accompanied by the passage of the Civil Service bill; and if General Butler wants to associate his name with something useful, let him rally to the support of this also. It would be difficult for us, without seeming extravagant, to express all the confidence we feel in General Grant's character and ability, but he would have to be more than mortal if he could make head against the corruption which now prevails in Washington without the aid of a radical change in the *system*.

The mere restoration of the authority the President enjoyed before the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act, though a step in the right direction, would enable him to accomplish little or nothing. The various "rings" have during the last three or four years gained such enormous strength that unless the President's legal authority—that is, legal power of exercising his discretion—is surrounded by stronger barriers than his personal character, however good or wise or able he may be, can supply, he must, sooner or later, succumb or be outwitted. The matter is all the more important because, with Grant in the Presidential chair untrammelled by pledges, and with a great reputation and unquestioned claims on the national gratitude at his back, a chance of choosing between the upward and the downward road in the conduct of the Government is offered us which may not come again in the lifetime of any of those who elected him, or come at all till reform would have to be purchased by great structural changes in the Government.

Every Man a Politician.

From the N. Y. Times.

A friend who was present at the dinner to General Grant by one of our millionaires, told us there was four of the twenty who would take office. We were obliged to differ with him. We believe there were five. At least one-quarter of our voting population, we take it, are ready to hold office, nay, anxious to do so. It is a curious and not very intelligible fact.

Our Central Government, it is said, employs and pays 60,000 office-holders. They are liable to be supplanted to please some whim—are sure to be supplanted whenever there is a change of President. Sixty thousand in office implies one million out of office who are moving heaven and earth to get in. The whole of these we may put down as professed politicians—men who are anxious to make politics their business. It seems that a man who has once held an office forever wants to hold an office. He cannot be cured by any known means. A million capable men at this moment among our people are passing a wretched and scheming winter in the vague hope that they may get an office next spring from General Grant.

It is the most hopeless form of insanity one would think, for it is apparent from the figures of the Blue Book that there are not five hundred offices in the whole country which will pay a man a decent support. The pay of the Secretary of the Treasury is about one-half that of a good bank president; that that of a member of Congress is one-half that of a good country lawyer; while the smaller departmental offices are notoriously insufficient to support a family. It appears by recent developments that men do want the place of Internal Revenue Commissioner—salary $6000—who are at this time in receipt of salaries of $10,000 to $13,000—and this, too, in face of the fact that it cannot be held over four years, and may be snatched away at any moment.

The explanation of this astounding condition of things is found by some in the theory that men are venal. It is and has been urged that men seek for offices not for the salaries, but for the plunder. To a certain extent this is doubtless true, but we are loth to believe it to its full extent. But it is not to be doubted that our system is as bad as it can be and is the worst ever invented. When the phrase, "to the victors belong the spoils" was applied, it was the most devilish text ever preached from: we have been preaching and practising it now these three decades. Men who get offices know that their official life is short, and if they can be tempted to make the most of their short time, they will be. "Make hay while the sun shines" is a maxim quite as generally accepted and acted upon by the politician as the farmer.

What is true of the Central Government we may assume to be true of the lesser governments. We conclude that there are 25,000 to 30,000 men in this city who hold places, or expect to, in the city government. We know of men who go into school boards and every other small place, who can have no purpose but the hope of pickings. We know of men who give up $5 a day to go to the Legislature to get 33—and for what? And those who are not directly venal are sustained by the hope that "something will turn up" by which they shall benefit.

The truth is, that this system is corrupting the body politic. We read politics and talk politics and smoke politics and drink politics the year round. There seems to be something fascinating to mortal man to be put up and pushed forward by a great party. He finds himself talked about, courted and treated by everybody as if he were a great man; and this, to most men, is the same as if he were. He arrives at a dignity which he has hardly dared to dream of, and thus we are being converted into a nation of politicians; and that means ruin. The politician must exist, and he is, or ought to be, a most valuable man; but he ought to allow his fellow-men to seek him, rather than he to hunt his fellow-men.

But as a business it is poor, and the pay is small. Venal or not, hardly any man can keep money if he makes it in that way. There are a thousand demands upon him, and it takes a sharp brain and a ready purse under our system for a man to keep his place against the million who are trying to get it away from him.

Twain, Greeley, and Train.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Mark Twain, of California, emulous, and justly emulous, of the diplomatic successes of Mr. Ross Browne, yearns to be sent as American Minister to England. He accordingly appeals to all that is noblest in the nature of Horace Greeley, and entreats that eminent citizen to release General Grant from the promise which ("we have heard and believe") was made by him, over a breakfast-table at Delmonico's, to bestow upon H. G. the honors now enjoyed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Twain may as well understand at once that his cake is all dough, or, if he likes that better, that his "goose is cooked." He is a very amusing and, we dare say, a very good-looking person, but he cannot come in as Envoy to England. If (which is very improbable) H. G. could be induced to abandon his own claims to that exalted post, he would be constrained by all possible considerations of consistency and of policy to exert his whole influence in behalf of Mr. Geo. Francis Train.

The columns of the *Tribune* bear witness to the fact that the first duty of an American Minister to England, in the opinion of Horace Greeley, is to bully the British Government, and his second duty, like unto it, to snub all British Tories, shipbuilders, and sympathizers with rebellion. These are his Puffendorf, these his Vattel. And, unless Mr. Twain is a more conceited person than we take him to be, he will hardly deny that in these particulars no man now living in America can be expected to rival the indomitable and incorruptible Train. H. G. himself is a pliant and facile tool in comparison with the Eagle of Omaha. H. G. has been known to consent to sinners when they enticed him. He went to Niagara Falls to hobnob with George Sanders, and to Richmond to bail out Jefferson Davis. What guarantee can we have that he would not accept a "mount" from the Duke of Beaufort or some other sporting enemy of the Union, and go careering, in a red coat, across country after the hounds with a meet of most conservative peers and Church-and-State squires? He is fond, too, of all sorts of worldly amusements, and we may depend upon it that before he had been in England a month Lady Beaconsfield and her wily spouse would have him dancing at Willis' Rooms with wicked little Tory countesses, and fribbling away in the boudoirs of Belgravia the feeling and the force which should be directed to the demolition of the British Constitution and the humiliation of a bloated aristocracy.

Now, nothing of this need be feared with George Francis Train. The blandishments of beauty and the fascinations of the flesh would be thrown away upon that most patriotic and most pachydermatous of men. His passive courage has been proved and found not wanting during months of incarceration in a British bastile. What could the cajoleries of a British palace effect upon his just and tenacious nature? He has looked the whole world in the face through the bars of his dungeon, and feared not to call a spade a spade nor a Briton a brute, though the red-cross of St. George waved over his head and the red-coats of Victoria kept watch and ward about him. His last act on leaving the Old World was to hurl defiance at Windsor Castle and demand the independence of Ireland. His first act on reaching the New World was to declare war against Great Britain while yet his foot pressed the deck of a British steamer and the thralls of the tyrant glared in anger and in amazement all about him. Would such a man be likely to call Mr. Roebuck "his friend," or to shake hands with Alabama Laird, or to soothe the feelings of Lord Clarendon, or to placate a venal Parliament? "Not much!"

The *Tribune* will be false to all its professions if it fail to urge the appointment of such a man to the work which it has so elaborately laid out for an American envoy in England to do. Mr. Twain must go to the Court of St. James. And Mr. Train must console himself with the thought that all the "swells" of the British capital, with whom it is an article of faith always to pronounce the letter R like the letter W, we will surely turn Train into Twain, and so give him all the glory with none of the trouble of the post which he solicits. The only real difficulty in settling the matter is likely to come from Mr. Train himself. Mr. Train's abhorrence of British tyranny, James McHenry, and the Old Testament is only equalled by his hatred of spirits and of tobacco. It may, therefore, be a little doubtful whether he will consent to accept office from the new administration excepting on the condition that Wendell Phillips shall be appointed Comptroller of the White House, with absolute authority over the domestic life of its inmates. But this should be easy of arrangement. There would seem to be no good reason why Congress should not apply the principles of its recent legislation to families as well as to States; and the radicals who rule us ought surely to be able to find in the Constitution as clear a warrant for regulating the personal habits of one President as they have found there for overriding the political prerogatives of another.

Reverdy's Mistakes.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in his letter to Laird, reëchoes Laird's assertion that fault is found with our Minister by captious Yankees because he sympathized with the South in our late struggle. This was a gross misstatement when originally uttered by Laird, and becomes something worse when uttered by Johnson. They are both professing to state the views of their antagonists, and are morally bound to state them fairly and honestly. Let us briefly set them straight:—

Mr. Laird's sympathies may concern him deeply, but do not at all concern the American people. We do not inquire into them, because we care nothing about them.

Thousands of his fellow Tories sympathized warmly with our slaveholding Rebels; yet we neither remonstrated nor took offense. They were grandsons of men who surrendered with Burgoyne at Saratoga, or with Cornwallis at Yorktown, or the sons of gallant fellows who recoiled from the deadly fire of Jackson's lines at New Orleans. The younger brood thought they had at last a chance to "get even" with us, so they shouted and cheered for the Southern Confederacy like good honest Tories, as they are. It was human nature to do so: and we don't bear them a shadow of ill-will for it. Under like circumstances, we might have done much the same.

Mr. Laird's case is entirely different. He was a member of Parliament. Parliament is the most influential part of the British Government. That Government, while recognizing the Rebels as a belligerent power, enjoined on its subjects the strictest neutrality in our contest. Mr. Laird conspicuously, persistently violated that neutrality. He made war upon us, in defiance of the Queen's Proclamation. He waged a mean, cowardly, vandal war upon us, by building and equipping swift and strong war steamers—swift enough to overtake our harmless merchantmen and run away from our national cruisers, sent out to protect our commerce. Those steamers, built and fitted out by Laird, traversed every sea and looked in at every port, cheered and feted where Toryism, whether of the Old World or the New, had a votary, and lighting up the skies with the flames of our unarmed vessels, bound on voyages of peace and good-will to all. The injury done us by Laird's pirates in that hour of our national agony and peril was far beyond the value of the vessels and cargoes destroyed by his British-built, British-armed, British-manned corsairs. Not what we lost, but when we lost it, and its inevitable effect in driving our commerce from the seas or under foreign flags, is the vital consideration.

Mr. R. Johnson was sent to England to demand reparation for the cruel wrong done us by Laird & Co., so far as reparation can now be made. He was sent to make Great Britain realize that Laird's war upon us was as lawless as it was cowardly—that it was a wrong which we could not overlook without evincing a craven, cowardly spirit—that it was one to which we had already too long submitted, and to which we would tamely submit no longer.

Can any one doubt that our Ambassador's hobnobbing and fraternizing with Laird, while our claims were still under discussian, was calculated to weaken, to damage our case? How could the Brttish public believe us aggrieved and in earnest in demanding redress for the ravages of Laird's corsairs while our Minister is feasting and frolicking with Laird himself? Is not such fraternization plainly saying to John Bull, "You see that we must make a show of demanding redress for those ship-burnings, but we don't really mean it, and shall make the thing as easy as possible."

Mr. Laird, we are assured by our Minister, now that the war is over, sincerely wishes a lasting peace between the two countries. We rather think he does. But suppose we should to-morrow be in such a fix as we were just after Bull Run, what would *then* be Mr. Laird's feelings and wishes? Would a new treaty of peace and friendship with his Government bind him more than the old one did? If Mr. Johnson imagines that he was sent to England to make peace with Mr. Laird, he is gravely mistaken.

Emigration Southward.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Not the least among the results of the late civil war is the increased knowledge of the resources and natural advantages of soil, climate, and productions of the South. While slavery existed, an almost unaccountable amount of ignorance on this subject prevailed among the mass of the people living at the North, coupled with an equal amount of prejudice, growing out of the systematic misrepresentation made by the opponents of the institution of slavery, both religious and political. For many years this crusade against slavery had the effect of keeping out of its limits nearly all of the surplus population of the North, as well as that of Europe, who sought our shores, and who were imbued with a feeling of repugnance to that section of the country mainly on account of the "institution." Added to this, the idea prevailed extensively that the successful cultivation of the products of the South could only be accomplished by negro labor—cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco—and that the white men of Northern Europe and America were constitutionally incapable of enduring the labor of producing these articles in such a climate.

The slave system of labor also prevented the planters from seeking, or in any way encouraging, an influx of white laborers, as the two were, to a certain extent, antagonistic; while on the part of the whites a reluctance to place themselves on an apparent level with the blacks had much to do with the absence of a white laboring agricultural people in the South. Hence the broad and fertile territory of the Northwest, much of which was thrown open to freedom and cultivation by the mother of States, Virginia, being free from the objections which presented themselves in the South, rich and cheap, were naturally and eagerly sought for by the immigrants, foreign and native; and by their labor, perseverance, and frugality have become rich and powerful. Their wilderness has been converted into a fruitful garden, and their influence is felt throughout the world.

The late war having resulted in the abolition of slavery and compulsory labor, has been the means, at the same time, of opening up to the world the boundless resources of the country, in its soil and varied productions, its watercourses and mill privileges, its mineral wealth and genial climate; all now free from the objections once urged or thought to exist there. Land is good, plenty, and cheap. The old plan of colossal plantations is vanishing with the old system of labor which called them into existence, and an entirely different social *status* is being inaugurated. There is an abundance of valuable timber; its watercourses furnish an inexhaustible supply of power for mechanical and manufacturing purposes; its mines of coal, iron, copper, and gold are capable of yielding an abundant supply of these necessary and precious metals. With the modern improvements in agricultural implements the cultivation of the staples has been brought within easy range for white labor, and must prove remunerative to all who engage in the business.

The prosperity and perpetuity of this country, as a whole, depend, in a great measure, on the development of all its parts; and there is every reason to believe that when we shall have peace we shall have prosperity; that the crushing hand of despotic government will be removed and its fostering care bestowed instead; that party resentment and strife will be abandoned, and that the whole South will rise refreshed and invigorated, and, with an industrious population, again take its once proud position in the nation where intellect shall not be tabooed nor ignorance exalted. When the Ku-Klux myth shall be forgotten, and the carpet-baggers shall make room for the sturdy sons of toil; when the white man shall rule under the Jeffersonian motto of "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever persuasion, religious or political," when fanaticism shall be banished the land, or confined to its original limits, then unmolested labor shall meet its just reward.

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FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

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LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street.—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 129]wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
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YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
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There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1.25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA
CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1tf

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405 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

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HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,
Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.
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MT. VERNON HOTEL,
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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
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1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

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BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED). PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth]

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

$13^{00}_{\&}17$ REMOVED TO $13^{00}_{\&}17$

BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
128 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

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CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

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PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

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OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT THE [12 8 1mrp
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The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva, with beautiful Bell accompaniments.

Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

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IMPORTERS,

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No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER,
MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE
FRENCH CLOCKS.
All of which we are offering
AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL

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BLANK BOOKS

By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street

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No. 55 South FOURTH Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

STATIONERS,

And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf t21

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS,

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12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
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GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7]rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

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No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15]

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Rev. J. Howard Suydam, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, preached his farewell sermon last evening.

—The North United Presbyterian Church, Master street, above Fifteenth, was dedicated yesterday to the service of God. The services were conducted during the day by the pastor, Rev. Lafayette Marks, Rev. John B. Dales, D. D., and Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D.

—Richard Seward, aged thirty six years, residing at No. 1918 Carpenter street, was badly injured about the head by falling on the ice. Maria Costello, aged thirty-five, residing in Shahoming lane, hip dislocated by falling on the ice. Catharine Hannaghan, aged fifty-six years, shoulder dislocated by falling on the ice.

—George Solomon, a young man of nineteen years, residing with his mother, at the corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, has been missing since last Wednesday. His hat was found on the ice in the Schuylkill, leaving the impression that he must have broke through the ice and have been drowned.

—During the month of December, 17 patients were admitted into the Wills Hospital and 18 were discharged, leaving 17 patients in the hospital. During the month surgical operations were performed on 10 house and 17 dispensary patients. There were 100 new dispensary patients, making the whole number 190.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning a frame stable at the place of Mr. D. R. Baugh, on Moyamensing avenue, near Reed street, took fire and was destroyed. A valuable horse which was in it was burned to death. The fire was kindled by design, as the circumstances indicate. The stable was surrounded by sheds, which were not reached by the fire.

—A young man named Alexander Maxwell, while in a public house at Conshohocken, on Saturday, got into a quarrel with the proprietor, who procured a gun and discharged it at him. The load took effect in Maxwell's arm and shoulder, causing serious wounds, rendering amputation probably necessary. He was brought to this city and admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—One of the old forest oaks (not less than five hundred years old) standing on the "Caldcleugh" lot, west of Thirty-seventh, between Walnut and Locust, West Philadelphia, fell with a violent crash into the yard of the adjoining premises on New Year's day. The fall of the tree shook the adjoining building and violently frightened the inmates, filled the yard with debris, and demolished more than a hundred feet of fence.

—The body of James Winters, a member of the Philadelphia Engine Company, was discovered yesterday afternoon in the ruins of the fire at Broad and Cherry streets. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and employed as driver for Warner & Co., dealers in flour and feed. The only means of recognition was a key of the engine house, which was found with the remains. He was one of the men who received a medal for rescuing the flag at the fire at the Union League House. He leaves a wife and two children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

—The Philadelphia Typographical Society, devoted exclusively to benevolent purposes, and now in a very prosperous condition, held its annual meeting on Saturday evening last, when the following gentlemen were chosen as officers to serve the current year:—President, William Lacy; Vice-President, Joseph M. Wolff; Treasurer, Nathan S. Hales; Secretary, Charles H. Schurch; Assistant Secretary, H. W. Robertson; Steward, William L. Bryan; Beneficent Fund Committee Charles Brigham, Eugene H. Munday, Samuel H. Fell, Thomas Nicholson, William B. Eckert.

—On Saturday night Mr. Jacob Potter, Worthy Patron of Brotherly Love Section of Cadets of Temperance, was the recipient of a very handsome photographic album, morocco binding, neatly clasped, and will hold two hundred pictures. It contains photographs of many of the little temperance champions, and it is the intention of having it filled up with their number. On it is the following inscription:—"Presented to Jacob Potter by Brotherly Love Section, C. of T." Mr. Potter has been Patron of this little army for over fifteen years, and has seen many who have grown up in this section become useful members of society.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 135⅜.

—The Minnesota Legislature convenes on next Monday.

—Commissioner Wells' report is almost ready for publication.

—Generals Babcock and Porter, of Grant's staff, are in New Orleans.

—The snow is from fifteen to forty inches in depth at Binghamton, N. Y.

—The new suspension bridge at Niagara was opened to the public on Friday.

—District Attorney Carrington has in view another trial of John H. Surratt.

—San Francisco had 501 deaths during December, of which 148 were from smallpox.

—Senator Sherman denies that he has prepared any amendments to the Tenure-of-Office act.

—Lieutenant-Colonel George Pomeroy, paymaster at Omaha, died on Friday of pneumonia.

—Samuel B. Garvin has been appointed District Attorney for the city of New York by Governor Hoffman.

—Meetings were held in New York Saturday evening looking to the removal of the present police magistrates.

—Davis, the missing Boston broker, has turned up in a card, and says that this morning his creditors will find him at his office.

—Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, intends running as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Hartford district next spring.

—John Clark, Esq., has been nominated by the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature as their candidate for Speaker of the House.

—The burned wreck of a ship or steamer has been seen at Vineyard Sound. A party has left Wood's Hole, a. Boston, Mass., to ascertain the name, etc.

—A despatch has been received in Montgomery, Ala., stating that the Congressional committee investigating the charges against Judge Busteed will visit that city at an early day.

—Daniel O'Brien, a section hand on the Fitchburg Railroad, was found dead on the track, near his house, at Shirley, Mass., on Saturday morning. It is supposed he was run over and killed.

—The *National Republican*, organ of the Bullock-Blodget wing of the Republicans in Augusta, Ga., has suspended, and has been succeeded by the *Daily Press*, with Colonel Hanleter as editor.

—Governor Smith of Alabama has appointed J. L. Pennington, A. T. Walker, and Charles A. Miller Commissioners to Florida, to negotiate for annexing West Florida to Alabama. They will probably start next week for Tallahassee.

—A despatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports the arrest by the military of Colonel R. R. Crump, Dr. Marshall, B. F. Thompson, R. V. McGill, ex-Chief of Police, and two freedmen. The charge is not known, but many others are said to be spotted for arrest.

—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, protest indignantly against General Butler's action, ordering the closing of that institution, and have resolved to keep it open until spring, as otherwise 40 or 50 disabled veterans will be without a home.

—General Sheridan, according to a despatch from General Sherman, has the Indian trouble so firmly in his hands that it will speedily be settled. The following despatch has been received at the Adjutant-General's office in Washington:—

St. Louis, Jan. 2, 1869.—To the Adjutant-General of the Army:—I have just heard from General Sheridan, who reached Fort Cobb on December 19, with the 20th Cavalry and 19th Kansas Volunteers, all well. He has had no more fighting, but reports that he has possession of Santanta and Lone Wolf, whom he holds till the Kiowas surrender to him. He and General Hazen are now together, and can settle the matter perfectly.

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

—While the name of Reverdy Johnson was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for their consideration of his fitness to represent the United States at the Court of St. James, and for the propriety of the Senate giving their consent for a Southern man to go out by their approval, a member of the House called upon a distinguished Senator upon that committee, and asked him if he knew from the official records that Mr. Lincoln had sent Reverdy Johnson to New Orleans to act as an arbiter in reference to $600,000 of specie which General Butler claimed was the property of the Confederate Government, and which a foreign banking house claimed was theirs, and that, after an examination of the case, Johnson decided that it was the property of the bank, and Mr. Lincoln accordingly turned it over.

He replied that he did, and was then asked if he knew the handwriting of Mr. Johnson, and upon replying in the affirmative he was handed a receipt signed by Reverdy Johnson (and dated while he was making that examination) for a fee of five thousand dollars from the bank to attend to some unimportant business on his return North. Subsequent developments showed most conclusively that the money was Confederate property, and that its surrender had been a gross blunder. The Senator admitted the case to be a strong one, and announced himself as unfavorable to the confirmation, but the pride of Senators swept away all opposition, and because he was "a Senator" he was confirmed. Now there is more than one member who openly declares that he has sold out to England as he sold out the honor and trust confided in him by Mr. Lincoln only at the earnest request of Mr. Seward, who was his ardent friend then, as he has been since and is now.—*Inquirer*.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the re-establishment of the Mikado at Jeddo.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Conference on the Eastern difficulty meets in Paris on Jan. 9. It is said that should its deliberations prove abortive, Russia will demand strict non-intervention on the part of the European powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

Despatches from Paris report that several French iron-clads are preparing for sea.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Further details of the suppression of the insurrection at Malaga have been received by telegraph. After a sharp engagement in the streets of the city, General de Roda succeeded in routing the rebels and restoring order. The war vessels in the harbor acted in concert with General de Roda by firing a galling fire into the ranks of the insurgents. The country is now entirely tranquil.

Malaga has been occupied by General de Roda the insurgents losing four hundred killed and six hundred prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Express* has an article to-day on the proposed international yacht race. It proposes to the owners of yachts of equal tonnage with the Dauntless to accept Mr. Bennett's challenge.

LONDON, Jan. 2—Evening.—At a meeting of workingmen, held at Lambeth to-night, and presided over by the Rev. Newman Hall, an address was presented to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister. Mr. Johnson made a speech in reply, in which he said the continuance of good feelings between Great Britain and the United States was sure to be demanded by the people of both countries. His remarks were received with great applause.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—A despatch from Gibraltar reports the arrival of the American barque Speedwell, dismasted. She sailed from New York for Cadiz on December 1, 1868.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Grecian Governments will participate in the proceedings of the proposed conference. It is given out to-day that Alexander Rizo Rangabe, the noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and Ferad Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent the Sublime Porte.

The conference for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Greece will be composed of the ambassadors to France from the various powers of Europe. The sittings will be held in this city, and will be presided over by M. Lavallette, the new French Foreign Secretary. The time of meeting has not yet been fully agreed upon.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The *Patrie* of to-day, in the course of an editorial on the Chinese embassy, says that China, observing her international obligations, comes to treat with the great commercial nations, and expresses the belief that in the negotiation of treaties with her the powers will find that additional markets for the commerce of the world will be developed in the new regions which will be opened to civilization. The *Patrie* consequently hopes that Mr. Burlingame's mission will prove successful.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy have arrived here.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The journals of this city say that at the New Year's reception the Emperor told Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Envoy, to convey to his Government the warmest wishes both of himself personally, and of France, for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The officers of the Garde Mobile were received to-day by the Minister of War, Marshal Niel, who complimented them on the confidence which the country felt in that arm of its defense.

TRIESTE, Jan. 3.—Napoleon has subscribed £000f. for a monument to be erected here to Maximilian.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Official reports state that the loss of the insurgents during the late fighting in Malaga was four hundred men. The city is now perfectly quiet.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—A special despatch dated Malaga, yesterday, reports that the insurgents there fired on a boat of the United States steamer Swatara, while conveying an American family to the ship. Serrano expressed much regret at the act, and assured the United States Minister that the guilty ones should be punished. A short time after the troops attacked the insurgents in the streets, carried three barricades, and dispersed the rebels, with slight loss.

FLORENCE, Jan. 3.—Riotous disturbances, arising out of attempts to collect the unpopular mill tax, are reported in some parts of the kingdom, but appear to be of an insignificant character.

Literary and Musical Copyright.

From the London Athenæum.

The distinction between British copyright and British *international* copyright seems to be but little understood by the public, or even by many proprietors of such property. The great and indispensable condition in each case is, first, that in order to acquire a British copyright the work must be first published in the United Kingdom; and, secondly, that for the purpose of acquiring a British *international* copyright, the work must have been first published in a foreign State named in one of the Queen's Orders in Council upon that subject, and also duly entered at Stationers' Hall within the period limited by such order. The same observations apply to rights of public representation of dramatic works and musical compositions. Such rights are often erroneously supposed to form part of the copyright, but the two rights are perfectly distinct. The author of a dramatic work or musical composition acquires the copyright, and also the right of public representation, etc., in his work; and these rights may be, and constantly are, sold to different persons either by the author or his assignee. But in dealing with copyrights and rights of public representation and performance, it must always be borne in mind that first public representation or performance is in all respects equivalent to *first publication* of the work. Consequently, the terms "copyright" and "right of representation," etc., are concurrent. Each commences from the day when the work was first printed and published, or first publicly represented or performed, as it may happen to have been.

In a case which has somewhat recently been decided by the House of Lords, a question of the gravest importance may, we believe, be considered as conclusively and most satisfactorily settled with relation to British copyright. The case to which we allude is that of Routledge vs. Low, to which we called attention in its earlier stages. The facts were, that Messrs. Low purchased the MS. of a book called "Haunted Hearts," written by an American authoress, a citizen of the United States, who, in pursuance of her contract with Messrs. Low, went to Canada for a short time, so as to be bodily present within British territory upon the day her work was first published in England by Messrs. Low. They made it part of their contract that the authoress should be so present, in deference to the judgment of the House of Lords given in the *Sonnambula* case, Jefferys vs. Boosey, which destroyed that very valuable copyright upon the painfully narrow ground that, because the alien author of that opera was not bodily present in England when his work was first published there, no British copyright existed in the opera. That decision was upon the law as it existed under the old Copyright act of Anne, but which was repealed by the Copyright Amendment act of 1842. But, returning to the facts of Routledge vs. Low, Messrs. Low having published the work in question in 1864 at 16s., Messrs. Routledge some time afterwards issued an impression of it at 2s. They contended that Messrs. Low could not have acquired "copyright in a work written by an alien between whose country and our own no international copyright subsists." Thereupon Messrs. Low filed their bill in Chancery against Messrs. Routledge, and the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley held that the plaintiffs had a valid British copyright in the work. That decision was affirmed upon appeal to the Lords Justices; whereupon the defendants again appealed to the House of Lords, who unanimously confirmed Messrs. Low's title to the copyright. Upon that point, inasmuch as the authoress was in Canada when her work was first published here, there appears never to have been any reasonable doubt as to the result.

But during the argument the previous decision of the Lords in Jeffreys vs. Boosey was cited and discussed. Then came the question, whatever the law might have been under the act of Anne, where a work of which an alien friend is the author has been first published in England since 1842, was it requisite he should be bodily present in British territory upon the day of first publication? We rejoice to say it has been most distinctly held by two noble Lords, in Routledge vs. Low, that he need not be so present. Upon this point, which is of especial consequence to alien composers and British publishers, the then Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, said—"My Lords, I come now to the most important question for determination in the present case. To whom as the composer or author of a work is the protection of copyright given?—to a native-born subject of the Crown, to an alien friend sojourning in the United Kingdom, to an alien sojourning in a British colony, or to an alien friend residing wholly abroad? My Lords, in my opinion the protection is given to every author who first publishes his work in the United Kingdom, wheresoever that author may be resident, or of whatever State he may be the subject. The intention of the act is to obtain a benefit for the people of this country by the publication to them of works of learning, of utility, of amusement. This benefit is obtained, in the opinion of the Legislature, by offering a certain amount of protection to the author, thereby inducing him to publish his work here. This is, or may be, a benefit to the author; but it is a benefit given, not for the sake of the author of the work, but for the sake of those to whom the work is communicated. The aim of the Legislature is to increase the common stock of the literature of the country; and if that stock can be increased by the publication for the first time of a new and valuable work composed by an *alien*, who never has been in the country, I see nothing in the wording of the act which prevents, nothing in the policy of the act which should prevent, and everything in the professed object of the act, and in its wide and general provisions, which should entitle such a person to the protection of the act, in return and compensation for the addition he has made to the literature of the country. My Lords, I am glad to be able to entertain no doubt that a construction of the act so consistent with a wise and liberal policy is the proper construction to be placed upon it. Accepting the decision of this House in Joffreys vs. Boosey as to the construction of the statute of Anne, it is, I think, impossible not to see that the present statute would be incompatible with a policy so narrow as that expressed in the statute of Anne."

In the same case, Lord Westbury in the course of his judgment also said:—"The act of 1842 appears to have been dictated by a wise and liberal spirit, and in the same spirit it should be interpreted, adhering, of course, to the settled rules of legal construction. The preamble is, in my opinion, quite inconsistent with the conclusion that the protection given by the statute was intended to be confined to the works of British authors. On the contrary, it seems to contain an intimation to men of learning in every country to make the United Kingdom the first place of publication of their works; and an extended term of copyright throughout the whole of the British dominion is the reward of their so doing. So interpreted and applied, the act is auxiliary to the advancement of learning in this country. The real condition of obtaining its advantages is the first publication by the author of his work in the United Kingdom. Nothing renders necessary his bodily presence here at the time, and I find it impossible to discover any reason why it should be required, or what it can add to the merit of the first publication. By the common law of England the alien friend, though remaining abroad, may acquire and hold in England all kinds of pure personal property, and when a statute is passed which creates or gives peculiar protection to a particular kind of property which it declares shall be deemed personal property, and does not exclude the alien, why is he to be deprived of his ordinary right of possessing such property, or being entitled to such protection? It is said that the statute is intended for the benefit of British subjects; and that is given as the reason for a decision which involves this consequence, viz., that a British subject who has bought an unpublished work from a foreign author residing abroad, and then publishes it in conformity with the statute, shall have no property in that which he has bought and paid for, unless the foreign author happens on the day of publication to be bodily present for a few hours within some part of the British dominions. Surely this construction is injurious to the interests of the English public. For these reasons, and not on the narrow ground that the foreign authoress of this work crossed the English border and stayed for a few hours on British ground during the day of first publication, in order that her assigns might escape from the limited views expressed in Jeffreys vs. Boosey, I am of opinion that this decree ought to be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs."

It is true that the Lords Cranworth and Chelmsford appear to have doubted whether the place of residence of an alien author at the time his work is first published in the United Kingdom is immaterial. Perchance those noble Lords would not have so doubted if their attention had been called to a statute which appears to have escaped any notice during the argument. The Alien Act, 7 and 8 Vict. c. 66, was passed after the Copyright Amendment Act of 1842 had expressly declared that all copyright shall be deemed personal property. Now the 4th section of that Alien Act enacts that "every alien, being the subject of a friendly State, shall and may take and hold by purchase, gift, bequest, representation, or otherwise, every species of personal property, except chattels real, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, and with the same rights, remedies, exemptions, privileges, and capacities as if he were a natural-born subject of the United Kingdom." Considering the wide terms of this enactment, and the above opinions of Lords Cairns and Westbury, there can, as it seems to us, be no doubt that it is immaterial where an alien author may be residing when his work is first published in the United Kingdom.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·25	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	4·46	HIGH WATER	7·02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
HENRY WINSOR.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Dec. 12
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 22
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 24
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 26
FOR EUROPE.			
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 7
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 7
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 9
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 28 hours from New York, with mdse to John F. Ohl.

Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, from Leechville, with lumber to captain.

City Ice Boat No. 1, Mason, arrived at 2 P. M. from New Castle, and reports the floating ice, as far up as Tinicum, to be very heavy. In the Horse Shoe the channel is open. Proceeded down at 8 A. M. yesterday, and returned at 11 A. M., and reports no difficulty attending vessels, with the aid of steam, in proceeding up or down the river.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 1st instant.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 30th ult., with 506 bales cotton, 10 do. yarn, 6 bags peanuts, 78 casks clay, 90 tcs. rice, 2 bales cotton root bark, 11 bbls. seed, 50 pkgs., and 80 empty barrels.

Barque Savannah, Ames, hence, at Sombrero 25th Nov., loading to return.

Barque Josephine, Hilton, hence, sailed from Hamburg 16th ult., for England.

Brig Maggie, Crowell, hence, at Messina 11th ult., via Venice.

Brig Mira, Lix, cleared at Mobile 29th ult., for Hamburg.

Brig Ida Horner, at Sombrero 23d Nov., loading for Philadelphia.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, hence, at Nevis 11th ult., via Bermuda and Ponce, loading for Philadelphia.

Schr Susan, Jackson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 2d inst.

Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, hence, at Mobile 29th ultimo.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, hence, at Mobile 29th ult.

Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, for Philadelphia, was ready at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult.

Schr Union Flag, Malony, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 31st ult.

Schr G. C Morris, Artis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 29th ult.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$3
to London	105	to London	4
to Paris	115	to Paris	4

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	3

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1 ½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 ½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 1 28 6t

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 5-20s and 1881s, DUE JANUARY 1, AND GOLD, WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING.
THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN FOR SKATING,
Without regard to the weather, at 7 P. M.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, January 6.
The unapproachable and world-renowned Canadian Skaters,
THE MEAGHER BROTHERS,
Having been engaged at a great expense, will appear on that occasion, and for the week following in their
GRAND SKATING EXHIBITIONS.
The most amazing and deeply interesting exhibitions of the kind ever given the world
The Ice at the Mammoth Rink is in splendid condition for skating, and is six inches thick. The celebrated BLACK HAWK BAND, late of Admiral Lee's Flag Ship, has been engaged, and will perform every Afternoon and Evening during the season, and Mr. J. W. PRICE, the well known Caterer, Fourth and Chesnut streets, will have charge of the Restaurant. Colonel JAMES PAGE has in the kindest manner consented to deliver the Inaugural Address for the Grand Opening.
SEASON AND COUPON TICKETS
for sale at F. G. STONES & CO.'S, No. 607 MARKET Street, and at WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Gentleman's Season Ticket $10·00
Lady's Season Ticket 5·00
Children's Tickets 3·00
Coupon Tickets (20 admissions) 5·00
Single Admissions in the evening 50 cents
Single Admission during the day 25 cents
THE RINK WILL BE OPEN MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING
1 4 6t J. W. FOST, Manager.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan 4,
The original, thrilling, and attractive drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
Prologue—THE HOME OF THE ORANGE GIRL.
Act I.—AN EVENTFUL CHRISTMAS EVE.
Act II.—THE CHRISTMAS REVELS.
Act III.—THE ORANGE GIRL HAPPY.
To commence with the laughable farce of
UP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In active preparation, Dion Boucicault's great drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
THIRD WEEK.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Augustin Daly's great local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
with New Scenery, Machinery, and an Efficient Cast.
The piece already witnessed by over
18,000 PERSONS,
AND HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
Sole Lessee and Manager J. C. GREGORY
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE
SUSAN GALTON
COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT—New Opera by Offenbach,
MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS,
and Charles Dibdin's ballad opera, THE WATERMAN, SUSAN GALTON and Comic English Opera Company appearing.
Admission, 50, 75, and 25 cents. Secure seats at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street, or box office
MATINEE ON SATURDAY. 1 4 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MISSES DURANG'S
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
AT THE FOYER OF THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.
MISS DURANG, MISS FREDONIA DURANG,
MISS NAOMI DURANG,
assisted by the talented artists,
Mr. GEORGE F. BISHOP, Tenor; Mr. GILCHRIST, Baritone; Accompanist, Mr. DIETRICH.
Tickets $1. To be obtained at the following Music Stores:—Trumpler's, Andre's, Boner's, Carncross', Gould's, Smith's, Winner's, and Covert's, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy on the day of the Concert. 1 4 3t

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL
will take place on
FRIDAY, January 1,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
Doors open at 3. Associate members can procure extra tickets at the office of the Society, No. 1102 Chesnut street. Also at Horticultural Hall at the time of rehearsal. 12 31

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS.
WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
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HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the
SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,
Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets
have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.
Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.
Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for
Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.
It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.
Further particulars can be obtained at our office.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
12 17 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.
Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,
C. P. ROSE,
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1869.

The Legislature.

The new State Legislature convenes to-morrow at Harrisburg. The organization will, as a matter of course, consume considerable time, as the Senatorial question is mixed up with the Speakership of the lower house. Some of the Western members will endeavor to strengthen the claims of a Western man upon the seat to be vacated by Mr. Buckalew, by placing a Philadelphian in the Speaker's chair, and then pressing the insignificant argument that one section of the State should not be permitted to monopolize all the honors. When this question of organization is once settled, but little will be done in the way of practical legislation until the Senatorial problem is finally solved, although a couple of weeks must elapse, under the law of Congress at present in force, before this business can be disposed of.

As we have repeatedly declared, we have no individual preferences in the matter. The new Legislature was selected by the people for the express purpose of choosing a Senator, and if its member are not able to find a suitable man for the position without outside pressure, they may as well disperse at once. Mr. Buckalew is a Democrat, and, as a matter of course, will not retain his seat, although the Democratic members may endorse his course in the Senate by giving him the poor compliment of their votes. This much he certainly deserves, for, although his Senatorial record has not been a particularly brilliant one, he has at least conducted himself with becoming dignity and courtesy, and by his advocacy of political reform has deserved the commendation of all good citizens who desire to see the glaring abuses of the present system done away with.

It will be some days before the Republican caucus fixes upon the fortunate man who is to succeed Mr. Buckalew. In doing so they should be guided by one principle alone—the selection of the best man in the State for the position. The interests of Pennsylvania in the Senate are too momentous to be entrusted to feeble, incompetent, or corrupt hands. A man *sans peur et sans reproche*—without fear of political demagogues and without the possible taint of corruption—is the man demanded by the interests of the Commonwealth and the responsibility of the position. Above all, we trust that the members of the Legislature will ignore the argument of locality entirely, and if the best man for the place is found in Middletown, let Senator Cameron's colleague be his next-door neighbor.

The City Councils.

This morning the first meeting of the two branches of the new City Councils was held for purposes of organization. As was expected, the old officers were all reëlected, and the business of our City Legislature will go on about the same as if no interruption had occurred. The position of a Councilman is by no means a sinecure. There are nearly a score of States in the Union whose population does not equal that of the city of Philadelphia, and whose necessary legislation does not approach that of our city in quantity or importance. Our new Mayor has freely extended his hand to the members of Councils, and laid down a policy in his inaugural address which cannot fail to benefit the city if it be rigidly adhered to by him and not wantonly obstructed or embarrassed by the action of Councils. The Republican members of these bodies should meet Mayor Fox half way, and enter into a laudable rivalry with him to give the city a wholesome, impartial, and non-partisan administration. If this be done, our city will be benefited in a thousand different ways, not least among which will be a marked decrease in the burdens of taxation.

Infanticide.

The statement made by the Coroner in his annual report with regard to the increase of the crime of infanticide, is calculated to cause serious apprehension, and to excite discussions as to whether something cannot be done to check this fearful evil. During the year 1868 the number of cases of infanticide was 94, against 66 in the year 1867. The Coroner remarks that "this shows a fearful increase in the crime of child-murder, which is sufficient to excite considerable alarm in the community. It is almost impossible to prevent such crimes by any law which could be passed, but some legislative action might tend to considerably lessen the number of 'innocents' who are slaughtered by unnatural mothers." The case of Hester Vaughan is the only one among the entire number that are included in the Coroner's report that has excited any great degree of public interest. While many persons thought that this woman ought not to be allowed to go unpunished, the general voice of public opinion was against the extreme penalty of the law being enforced against her; and from the statements made by the Governor to persons who interested themselves in her behalf, it is probable that he never intended to permit the sentence of the court to be executed.

The circumstances which usually induce the commission of the crime of infanticide are such that it is impossible not to feel much sympathy for the criminal; but in view of such an exhibit as that made by the Coroner, it is worth while to consider whether such sympathies are not misdirected. It is impossible for any legislative action to check the crime of child-murder so long as public opinion is on the side of the murderer, and we cannot but think, with Judge Ludlow, that an example is needed, and that a criminal of this kind, tried, sentenced, and the sentence unrelentingly carried out in spite of the appeals of the sympathizing, would have a most salutary effect in preventing others from committing the same offense.

We have very little hope, however, that the extreme penalty of the law, as it stands, will ever be enforced; and perhaps if the death penalty were done away with in cases of this kind, and it was understood that any punishment less than death would be enforced according to the strict letter of the law, and that no appeals for mercy would be listened to for a moment by the executive, but that retribution swift and sure would follow the offense, we would be able to make some impression on the minds of those who are disposed to tread in the footsteps of Hester Vaughan.

The subject, we admit, is full of difficulties, whichever way we look at it. The ordinary cases of infanticide make a different impression on the minds of the community from the murder of adults; but in view of the enormous increase of the crime during the past year, it is evident that some practical measures should be adopted to check it if possible.

Specie Payments.

Under the old banking system of this country the periodical suspensions of specie payments were usually, if not invariably, caused by such a derangement of the balance of trade as depleted the American stock of the precious metals. Excessive importations of foreign manufactures were continued under low tariffs until the industrial interests of the nation became depressed, and large debts were due abroad. The country merchants bought on credit from the jobbers, the jobbers purchased on credit from the importers and manufacturers, the importers negotiated as best they could American notes to meet their foreign obligations; and when the European demand for gold became urgent, after our markets were glutted with goods, a shock was given to the complicated credit system then prevailing, which soon led to a suspension of specie payments. As the bulk of the assets of the banks consisted of commercial paper, they were compelled to refuse to redeem their notes and checks in gold as soon as merchants failed to meet maturing obligations. The disastrous effect of excessive importations was, of course, greatly heightened by deficient exports. If the cotton or grain crop failed, or if the prices of the American staples in European markets were reduced below the average standard, our foreign creditors became distrustful of their debtors in this country, and in their eagerness to secure immediate payment they deranged our whole financial system. It was common to trace back the old suspensions to the failure of some particular bank or trust company, and to ascribe numerous subsequent failures to the unlucky or unfavorable circumstances which precipitated the first downfall; but those who carefully noted all the influences prevailing on such occasions, did not fail to observe that the banks fell "like bricks in a row" only when the general prosperity of the country had been undermined by a prostration of its diversified industry, and by an unhealthy disproportion between its imports and exports.

The success of the manifold plans for resumption of specie payments which are now agitated hinges upon the single point whether the export of specie can be arrested. If the present stock of available precious metals in this country could be increased by an addition of the products of the rich new mining territories for a few years, the supply of gold would be amply sufficient to justify and maintain resumption. The body of the American people have full faith in the disposition and willingness of the Government to honestly meet all its obligations, and but a small amount of gold would be sufficient to supply the demand of our citizens for specie in exchange for promises to pay which were commonly held to be as good as specie, and more portable and convenient. Foreign creditors, however, are beyond the reach of the legal-tender act, and they will never be content to receive greenbacks as a substitute for gold. If we continue to contract debts abroad at the rate of one hundred million dollars or more per annum, we must either pursue the suicidal policy of increasing the permanent foreign indebtedness represented by stocks and bonds, or make large exports of the precious metals, and thus postpone the period of resumption.

The difficulty can scarcely be overcome by any single remedy. It will require the combination of a variety of favorable influences—Congress coöperating with the people, legislation doing something, and economy, industry, and favorable seasons still more. If the people cease to waste their substance for foreign luxuries; if American goods and wares are generally substituted for foreign fabrics; if the exports of petroleum, corn, cotton, flour, wheat, provisions, and other perishable articles are largely increased, and if the balance of trade is turned in our favor, almost any plan of resumption may be safely adopted, and resumption will then indeed become the true way to resume.

The "Morning Post" of this city celebrated the opening of the new year by a considerable enlargement of its space. This has rendered necessary an increase in the enterprise of its managers, and the few days that have since elapsed have shown that they duly appreciate the requirements of enterprising journalism. There was room enough for the *Post* in its diminutive form, and now that it has become larger and more pretentious, it will still find an ample field for the display of all the money and ability that its proprietors choose to lavish upon it.

—Pocket-picking is a hanging crime with Western vigilance committees.

—The Parepa-Rosa troupe made $78,000, gold, by 51 performances in San Francisco.

GENERAL GRANT.

The President-elect's Views of Public Men—The "World" Reports the General's Opinions.

The N. Y. *World's* correspondent, the veracity of whose sayings about General Grant has been criticized, gives the views of the President elect on public men as follows:—

Concerning Butler.

"Butler is not so bad a man as his enemies imagine him to be. I have no ill will towards him, and am satisfied that there would never have been any difference between us if it had not been for the misrepresentations of third parties. There is no truth in the report that George Wilkes had arranged our difficulties. There is nothing in common between Mr. Wilkes and me, except our fondness for horses and the turf. Mr. Wilkes could advise me on no other subjects than these. General Butler is a man of very great force of character. He would be a leader in any country in which he lived, and any cause which he espoused. The Republican party could better afford to lose almost any other of its captains. No one deprecates more than I do the attempt to take from him the confidence of the party. He has won that confidence by a manly, fearless, persistent, and most powerful advocacy of its principles, and the vote by which he was re-elected shows the weakness of his assailants. I was exceedingly gratified at the result of that election."

General McClellan.

In answer to the inquiry about the newspaper story that he had offered a Cabinet portfolio to General McClellan, General Grant said: "There is no truth in the report that I have offered General McClellan a place in my Cabinet." After a moment's reflection he added: "I do not say that I have not thought of doing it, and if I do it I know of no one who has a right to object. When I am inaugurated I shall be President of the United States—not the head of a party. I shall be the executive officer of the whole people—not of a mere majority. If the interests of the people can best be served by any man, I would have no right to set him aside because he did not vote for me. Of course, all other things being equal, my personal or political preference might justly decide the competition. But I shall never remove a good man and a competent officer who is a Democrat, to make place for a bad man, or an incompetent man, who is a Republican. I know something of politicians. While I believe I was the first choice of the masses of the Republican party, I believe I was the last choice of a majority of its leaders. If these latter had imagined there was any possibility of electing anybody else they never would have nominated me. As we soldiers say of things we don't like to do, or doubt the right of doing, it is a military necessity: so the politicians considered my nomination a party necessity. Therefore, while I fully appreciate my indebtedness to the men who voted for me, I do not overrate my obligations to the men who nominated me. I do not wish you to understand that I have not a warm sympathy with the Republican party. As a party I like it better than I like the Democratic party. As to the masses who compose the parties, I regard them as equally loyal, equally honest, and equally intelligent. As to the leaders, I think there are good men and bad men in each party; but I think the controlling element in the Republican party is more loyal, more honest, and more intelligent than the controlling element in the Democratic party. The great objection to either party, in my mind, is the want of independent action on the part of its members. If any man should tell me that he has never thought his party wrong in any of its actions or policies, I should regard him as lacking either honesty or intelligence. I shall support the Republican party whenever its policy commends itself to my judgment and conscience, and I shall observe the same conduct towards the Democratic party. So in regard to appointments, if I think the interests of the country will be subserved by placing in office a man who opposed my election, this latter fact will not deter me from making the appointment. McClellan," continued General Grant, "is an able soldier, a good citizen, and a pure man. He has great powers of organization. The army of the Potomac was the best organized, the best equipped and the best disciplined army the world ever saw. For accomplishing this at least the country is indebted to McClellan. Another remarkable fact is that, while to a large extent, McClellan lost the confidence of the country, he never lost the confidence of his army. I know full well that when I succeeded to the command of that army I did not supplant him in its affections. He was its first love. It was natural and just. I should dislike to think that I was supplanted in the affections of my old Army of the Tennessee by either of my worthy successors."

Horace Greeley.

In answer to a direct question whether he thought of inviting Mr. Greeley to accept the appointment as Postmaster-General, the General replied:—"Mr. Greeley has published some unpalatable things about me, but I have no doubt he thought at the time they were true. Greeley is a good man, a great man, and a faithful, honest, and efficient advocate of the cause of human liberty. He always seemed to me to exaggerate the bright side of human nature, and underrate its dark side. He exaggerates the capacity of the negro, while he underrates the crimes of Jeff. Davis. Such men are always the dupes of men of inferior abilities, who are cunning and dishonest. This is a creditable failing. The world is better for Greeley having lived in it and erred in it. I like Greeley better than I have any reason to suppose he likes me."

Henry Ward Beecher.

Of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher the General says:—"I guess Beecher don't want any office; but he would be a better preacher if he were less a politician, and a better politician if he were less a preacher. It is impossible for a man to have a philanthropy that will cover a whole nation and yet fit Plymouth Church. Beecher favored the Cleveland Convention until he found Plymouth Church repudiating the platform. He was heart and soul for Chase until Plymouth Church ratified the Chicago nominations. I often wonder that Beecher is content to remain in a suburb of New York whose prosperity is due to the advantages of economy. Plymouth Church could not fill Beecher's place; Beecher could build up a larger and better church in any city. I should like to see his intellect and his heart have full play: he would soon make a history equal to Wilberforce. He should be persuaded to leave Brooklyn and go to New York."

Raymond, Seward and Weed.

"Raymond always reminds me," he replied, "of a jumping-jack. He is heads up or tails up just as Seward or Weed move him. When Raymond goes wrong, I always feel like forgiving him, for he knows not what he does; nobody supposes him anything but the mouthpiece of Seward and Weed, though he is a brilliant writer, if he would be independent, and strike out on his own hook. Seward is a man of very great ability and very little principle. If he had not intrusted his politics to Weed, he might have been a statesman. Weed being a very corrupt politician, Seward was dragged down from the elevation of statesmanship to the lowest depths of demagoguery. Johnson would have remained a pure man, a true patriot, and a wise President, if he had been removed from the baleful influence of Seward."

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of Drexel, Harjes & Co. No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 19, 1868:—Philadelphia—James S. Vinton, Miss Strong, Miss A. M. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Yarnall, the Misses Yarnall, Mrs. Penn-Gaskell, Miss Eliza Bazely, J. Bolton Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. John Hulme, Miss Mary C. Hulme, Miss Fanny Hulme, Miss Alice K. Hulme, Pemberton Smith, Dr. Du Bouchet, F. Colhoun, General and Mrs. William D. Lewis, Jr., Nelson Brown. New York—Mrs. and Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, O. S. Osben, P. S. Kintner, Miss Cantacuzene, Mrs. E. H. Gardner, Mrs. A. V. Potter, Robert H. Leeve, J. G. Avery, E. S. Doolittle. Boston—George Stedman, George C. Powers, H. M. Ticknor, Mrs. Ticknor. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Coale, Jr. Erie, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Starr. Bordeaux—Ch. de Luze. East Indies—Adrian Bensall. United States Navy—J. Paul Quinn and family, Samuel Eagler, William M. King. Norwich, Ct.—F. L. Norton. St. Louis—John H. Londerman and family. Paris—Dr. Livermore, John Ware. Eccuen—Mr. Schenck.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED under the authority of an Ordinance approved the 31st of December, 1868, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Erection of Public Buildings," are requested to meet, for the purpose of organization, in the Select Council Chamber, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

WM. S. STOKLEY,
JOS. F. MARCER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
R. F. GILLINGHAM,
JOSHUA SPERING,
1 4 mth 2t] Commissioners.
Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1869.

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.
THE GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
will be held at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1869.

Subscription tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, may be had at the Hall of the Society, Nos. 502, 504 and 506 Cherry street, at Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at the News Stand of the Continental Hotel.

PRICE $5.
Extra Ladies' tickets, $1.
Spectators' tickets 50 cents. 1 1 6t

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 1 4w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.
12 29 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next.
A. HORNER,
12 29 11t Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—DIVIDEND.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, January 4, 1868.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., together twelve and a half per cent., payable 8th inst.
1 4 mw 3t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 1 10t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 8 wst J13 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 27t. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
P. LAMB,
12 16 wfmt J12 Cashier.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to 13th.
12 24 thstu 7t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 12t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office No. 400 WALNUT Street. December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 26 stuth 7t ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.

An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HARPER,
12 29 12t* Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th and opened on the 21st instant.
1 1 1mw 9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

NOTICE.—Registered City Warrants, numbering from 6000 to 7000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
1 1 6t City Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of SOUTHWARK LIBRARY will be held at the LIBRARY ROOM on TUESDAY EVENING January 5, 1869, at 7½ o'clock.
JOSEPH W. FLICKWIR,
12 30 wfm 3t* Secretary.

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f §

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 26 j11 CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street,
December 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 29 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.
12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 31, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 31 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M.
12 23 wfmt J11 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RETURN OUR thanks to the Firemen in general for their prompt exertions and labor rendered to us at the fire at Broad and Cherry streets on the 31st ult., especially to the Good-Will, Diligent, and Weccacoe Steam Fire Engine Companies.

FRANCIS D. WORLEY.
KERSHAW & HUNT.
HOFFMAN & KENNEDY.
1t* D. W. HERSTINE.

LECTURES.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

HON. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, M. C.,
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE IN
Concert Hall, on Thursday Evening, January 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock,
On the following subject:
ARE AMERICANS CELTS OR SAXONS?

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal Book and Music stores. Reserved seats for ladies without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President.
JAMES O'DONNELL, Acting Secretary. 12 5t

HOW FUNNY THE NEW YEAR CAME IN!

What extra ridiculous sort of weather!
Rain and snow and ice together!
Frost and hail and slippery sleet
Glazing the pavement along the street,
Broad as a river each well filled gutter,
Causing a horrible splash and sputter;
Covered with ice the limbs of the trees,
Whisking about in the wintry breeze.
Icicles tumbling upon your hat,
Heavy enough to knock you flat.
Wasn't it curious weather, say,
This singular sort of New-Year's Day?
All creation was frostily freezing,
All the people were coughing and sneezing;
And most of the folks who went out at all
Went straightway to the GREAT BROWN HALL;
For Rockhill & Wilson still manage to keep
Clothes for the winter, strong and cheap;
Thick and stout, substantial and warm,
For the wintriest sort of a winter storm.
And the public go there for clothes so fine,
For the winter of eighteen sixty-nine.

UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE for mankind to buy masculine raiment that is better, stouter, stronger, more elegant, or that can be had cheaper than at the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Headache—Dyspepsia—Costiveness.

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4. Vaillance (Polka Militaire), J. Ascher.
5. Robinson Crusoe (Quadrille), Offenbach.
6. Nut for Joseph (Song), Arthur Lloyd.
7. The Lover and the Bird (Song), P. D. Guglielmo.
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17. Ohne Zugel Und Bugel (Galop), Carl Faust.
18. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye, (Song).
19. La Chatelaine (Polka Mazourka), Carl Faust.
20. The Young Recruit (March), S. Richards.
21. Five o'clock in the Morning, (Ballad) by Claribel.
22. The Moon Behind the Trees, (Song), G. T. Wilson.
23. Up and Down (Galop) Carl Faust.
24. The Black Key, (Polka Mazourka) A. Herzog.
25. Romance from Don Pasquale (Opera Song).
26. Crispino e la Comare (Opera Bouffe) Fantaisie.
27. Home, Sweet Home (Variation) J. H. Slack.
28. Marche des Tambours, (Militaire), Sidney Smith.
29. Les Varietes Parisiennes, (New Quadrille).
30. La Belle Helene (Galop), arranged by D. Godfrey.
31. Come Back to Erin (Song) Claribel.
32. Ariadne (Polka Mazourka), A. Talexy.
33. Maggie's Secret (My Heart is over the Sea), (Song).
34. Im Strudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa) Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr.
37. The Naiads (Barcarolle), S. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrilles), Weingarten.
40. Lucrezia Borgia (Il Brindisi), (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana) (Song).
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song).
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Borro.
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The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name or firm of W. F. POTTS, SON & CO., and will continue the Iron and Steel business at the old stand, No. 1225 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, heretofore conducted by W. F. POTTS.

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

Standing on the pavement before the steps of the Old Trinity, I heard the old year rung out and the new year rung in, as it has been by the same bells from time almost immemorial.

At the present writing the mingled hail and rain have done their work, and laced the snow and slush in the streets with a covering of ice.

So, yesterday was New Year's Day, and the question dawns upon us, shall we ever see another bright and happy New Year's Day as long as this world lasts?

A happy New Year's Day is a myth. There is no such thing. It is a simple phrase. If anything was happy yesterday it was the elements, which had a remarkably good time making this portion of the world miserable.

Everything was a failure. I regret that meteorological reasons compel me to speak thus disparagingly.

The cheerfulness was factitious. The mirth was the kind of mirth provoked by wine and strong drink. The callers were few comparatively, and the compliments were a "put-up job."

If you read in the New York papers that New Year's Day was observed with all the old time-honored festivities, don't believe those journals.

In fact, New Year's Day is a failure here. We don't want any more of that kind for another year.

Have I anything good to say of the New Year so far?

Nothing at all, for no great good has happened in this great city.

A great bad happened here on Thursday morning, however.

What do you think of a man—"a peaceable citizen"—being murdered within half a block of Broadway at 7 o'clock in the morning? It speaks well, does it not, for the vigilance of the police and the fraternal feeling of our bummers? Bummers do not grow better by coming here. On the contrary, they grow worse and worse. Something in the smell of Broadway seems to sharpen their appetites to a degree beside which razors would be synonymous with bluntness. A peaceable man, I say, comes out of his house, and proceeds to sweep the pavement at No. 42 E. Twelfth street, within a few yards of Broadway. The hour is seven in the morning.

The old man, whose name is Rogers, has a watch, chain, and respectably filled wallet about him. He has scarcely made his appearance with his broom before two ruffians spy him, and, with the magnetism of ruffianism, spy also the watch, the chain, and the wallet.

One of them proposes to knock him on the head immediately. The other interposes with a faint "Don't, Jim," evidently scenting an M. P. in the distance.

The bolder ruffian stalks up to the old man, unsheaths an immense knife, and makes half-a-dozen lightning-like cuts at the old man's head, piercing his hat through, but by some miracle missing the scalp. Finally, the old man and the vigorous ruffian close together, the old man receives a frightful and fatal stab in the abdomen, and the murderer walks off.

Nobody witnesses the deed. No policeman looms in sight. Beyond the noise of the two men scuffling no sound disturbs the winter morn. The murderer and his companion escape, and this is a fair sample of life and death in New York.

A super-intelligent somebody has been writing to one of the dailies here, and suggesting that, instead of East River being bridged, the Brooklyn Heights shall be laid low, and East River choked up with them.

Perhaps were we living in the time of the Egyptian kings, who sought to immortalize themselves in the Pyramids, this plan might come within the limits of feasibility.

The meeting of the artists that was held the other evening was quite large, and they discussed the defects of the present laws which are assumed to be protective of the rights of artists. The present laws are more in the interest of trade-marks than in those of artists.

The photographers and the artists had an amiable jangle, in which the artists claimed that the photographers were no artists at all, and the photographers claimed that they were just as much artists as the artists were.

During the discussion the Academy of Design came in for a good many hard hits. But, then, the Academy of Design is used to that.

An attempt is being made to revive the old entertainment of "Glees and Madrigals." The effort was begun a night or two ago at Steinway Hall, and with considerable success. One of the prominent features of the "Tammany" will be a large chorus of youths, selected from the best sopranos in the city, who will sing nothing but this kind of music.

The Health Commissioners are awaking to the fact that smallpox abounds in the tenement-houses of the city. There is no approach to a panic about it yet, however.

A "policy-player" named Mrs. Smith has ruined her husband by losing all his money, and, in despair, has "suicided" herself off into what Andrew Jackson Davis calls the "Summer Land."

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of the *Orange Girl* will be withdrawn after the present week. On Monday next Mr. J. E. McDonough will commence an engagement, and will produce Boucicault's drama of *After Dark*.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of the *Flash of Lightning*, still continues to be an attraction.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operetta of *A Marriage by Lanterns* will be performed for the last time on this and to-morrow evenings. On Wednesday Offenbach's opera of "66" will be given for the first time in this city. On Thursday Mr. J. C. Gregory will have a benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive entertainment will be given this evening.

MCEVOY'S NEW "HIBERNICON" will be continued at Concert Hall during the present week.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE is closed, and the management announce that it is for rent by the week for exhibitions of all kinds.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system. A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

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AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE MACHINE, CALLED MAN, is a very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to get out of order and much more difficult to repair than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is *tinkered too much*, and *badly tinkered* at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted, and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is shamefully maltreated. In the first place, the food which its juices are intended to dissolve, is too frequently *thrown into it hastily*, and in a half-masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot properly act upon it. The result is *dyspepsia*. Then comes the doctor, and, finding the digestive organ weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These failing, as they always do, to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes. What the dyspeptic needs is *invigoration*. Strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, as good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, in a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now, the Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives combined with an unadulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light, nutritious diet and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of these last-mentioned accessories, the tonic and alterative properties of the preparation will work wonders, enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation.

MODERN HUMORISTS.—Nasby, whose orthography is daily becoming more peculiar and mixed up, has determined to go to "Noo York," where "Demokrisy flurishes like a green ba tree." Mark Twain is now personating the "Wickedest Man" in the Butcher Region, Nevada, where he is successfully stripping John Allen of all his notoriety. George Francis Train is by this time startling Omahaians with his Fenian harangues, in which sententiousness and nonsense are judiciously mixed. Alter is daily playing practical (and benevolent) jokes on the community, by selling the very best of coal at the most moderate of rates. His large yard at No. 957 N. Ninth street is the scene of constant activity.

HEALTH AND WEALTH.—Health depends upon our keeping our systems in proper tone. We often need the aid of tonics to do so. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," according to the opinion of our best and most successful Medical Practitioners, are the desideratum so long sought after by the profession. Try them and be convinced. Sold by Druggists.

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SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hiskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

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MARRIED.

HAMMITT—LAUER.—On the 20th of December, at the Parsonage of the Wharton Street M. E. Church by the Rev. J. B. Maddox, JOSEPH H. HAMMITT of Burlington county, N. J., to Miss MARY LAUER, of this city.

REPPLIER—MILLHOLLAND.—On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father in Reading, GEORGE REES REPPLIER, merchant, of this city, to FANNIE C., daughter of James Millholland.

DIED.

CASTOR.—On the 3d instant, MARY ELLEN, adopted daughter of Thomas and Sarah Castor, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 4721 Frankford street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

LONGACRE.—On the afternoon of the 1st instant, JAMES B. LONGACRE, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral to take place from Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Vine street below Thirteenth, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. * *

SWOPE.—On the 2d instant, LINFORD, son of Enoch A. and Mary Swope, aged 21 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 461a Paul street, Frankford, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WARNER.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. EMMA L. WARNER, widow of the late Captain Charles P. Warner and second daughter of Anthony Null.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. Thomas Helm, No. 1829 Camac street, on Tuesday morning, the 5th instant. Services at 10 o'clock precisely. *

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HEARTH AND HOME,
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,
FOR THE
FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE,
EDITED BY
DONALD G. MITCHELL
AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

No. 3 NOW READY.

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N. B.—We shall at once begin a powerful Story, written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME by MRS REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," entitled "THE PEMBROKE LEGACY."

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NORWAY.

From the London Saturday Review.

Goethe said well, that the "boundless earth" meant to Homer something very different from that which it means to us. When we read the words, they glide from our lips as a mere poetic phrase; but to him the earth was really something infinite, mysterious, coequal with the heavens, not to be measured or known by men. Nowadays, the earth seems to most of us a very moderate affair, as far as magnitude is concerned. That amiable writer, Mr. Helps, feels its insignificance so keenly that he cannot contain his wonder that any one should care to be famous, when his fame must necessarily be confined to such a speck in the universe. We take an eight-inch globe in our hands, and think that, compared with infinity, there is not much odds between eight inches and eight thousand miles. We turn it over, and pass from one quarter to another—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, the different oceans, in succession. How many countries are there which, with an adequate expenditure of money, we could not manage to see in half a year? How many of which we could not in an hour or two gain a very tolerable notion by having recourse to the nearest library? Nevertheless, to people who have thrown aside their books of geography and travel, who have even got to the end of lines of railway, and betaken themselves to their own feet, or to some other conveyance of not extravagant speed, it does sometimes occur that the earth is, after all, of rather a decent size. But the effect differs very greatly according to the country in which a man's journey lies. For instance, the Swiss tourist is likely rather to underrate the earth's magnitude.

Perched on the top of the Jungfrau or Monte Rosa, or even on the Faulhorn or the Schilthorn, and really from these elevations seeing a not quite inappreciable portion of the surface of the globe, he is inclined to think that he sees even more than he does and moreover he in some degree unconsciously attributes to himself the commanding altitude of his standing-ground. And though Switzerland does often impress upon a man the feeling of his own diminutiveness, yet it is his diminutiveness as compared with the mountain masses around him, while he does not at all appreciate how small these mountain masses themselves are when compared with the entire world. On the other hand, a large plain, or the ocean, from its sameness of aspect and want of salient points, always appears in the recollection much smaller than it really is; so that from neither of these is any one likely to be impressed with a strong idea of the extent of our globe.

But any man who really wished to gain something of the Homeric feeling we would send to such a country as Norway—a country in which the features are large enough to reduce the spectator to insignificance, and yet not so large but that they give a hint of unknown tracts behind, greater than themselves; a country where the forest and desolate snow-field in their vast ranges hem in the traveller, sometimes showing their skirts, sometimes altogether unseen, never to be comprehended at one glance, yet, just because they cannot be so comprehended, impressing the imagination more vividly with the sense of an unknown mysteriousness. Of all the differences between Norway and the Alps (and two mountainous countries could hardly be more unlike) this is perhaps the greatest. In Switzerland there is great sublimity, but very little mystery; on the contrary, the interest of the country is much increased by the number of definite historic associations connected with every part of it, which, proving as they do how anciently and widely celebrated a country it is, exclude the feeling of the unknown. The ancient castles and quaint mediæval towns; the memory of great generals who have carried their armies over the rocky and once dangerous passes, and thus formed turning points in the world's history, from the time of Hannibal to that of Napoleon; the thought of Tell on the Lake of Uri, and of Byron and Rousseau by that of Geneva—all these things remind us that man here has not unsuccessfully contended with nature; they diminish somewhat that feeling of awe which comes upon us when we stand consciously in the presence of a superior power. But in Norway nature has it all her own way. Take, for instance, the first stage from Dombaas on the way to Molde. There is nothing here that would be called first-rate in the way of scenery, and a traveller who had come up from the magnificent valley of Romsdal might even think it dull. The road from Dombaas descends a steep hill through a pine wood, crosses a roaring rocky stream at the bottom, and then ascends another hill, from which there is a wide view over the main course of the river and the glens that run into it. The coloring is sombre, but not poor; the whole area below, the slopes of the hills, and the distant glens are covered with innumerable pines, while above the pines are dark moors terminating in the distant snow-fields. You feel what a solitude it is: not that there may not be a house or two in view, for indeed all the houses in Norway cluster round the great roads; but apart from the road there is no sign nor trace of a habitation. The size of the rivers, again, is a constant source of surprise to the traveller in Norway. In a very short distance from their source they swell into a size comparable to that of the greatest English rivers, and the causes of this are not immediately recognized in the great rainfall of the district, the numerous tributaries, and the large area of drainage.

There is no better way of contrasting Norway with Switzerland than by taking in each one of the most characteristic scenes. And as in Switzerland there is perhaps no more typical district than the Lake of Lucerne, and in particular the Bay of Uri, so in Norway that branch of the Sogne fiord which ends at Gudvangen, and the valley above it, may be taken as one of those scenes which most strike the traveller as unique and to be remembered. And of these two, there can be no question that for beauty, for picturesqueness, and even for a pure and tranquil sublimity, the Bay of Uri is immeasurably the superior. The outline of the mountains, the luxuriance of the woods, the snows, the green upland valleys with their villages, are all features that have no counterpart at Gudvangen. But there is no terror in the Bay of Uri. Even if you did not know of the excellent road and comfortable hotels on its shores, the natural features of the lake have too much beauty for any fear to mingle with the impression received. Gudvangen, on the other hand, is one of the few places that strike the mind, even of a traveller who has seen much of mountain scenery, with a feeling akin to horror—a feeling so generally experienced by the unaccustomed tourists of the last century, so rarely by those of the present day. The effect is as simple as it can be; the valley, which is called the Nœrodal, is of the narrowest; the fiord in which it terminates is scarcely wider. Above both valley and fiord, and on both sides, range the black and precipitous cliffs, everywhere inaccessible, and sometimes so sheer that you could almost drop a plummet from summit to base; their extreme height is perhaps not overestimated at five thousand feet. They stream with waterfalls, but there is not an atom of foliage, and hardly of grass, upon them. The valley ends in what would be a *cul de sac* were it not for a great bastion that stands out from the middle of it, up which the road is carried. There is not, perhaps, in Europe another so weird place as Gudvangen—a place so utterly severed, as far as appears at first sight, from the outer world, so entirely devoid both of convenience of access and of the customary ornaments of beautiful scenery. Yet the impression it produces is profound. What is most singular about it is that it lies on the high road from Christiania to Bergen, it being necessary to take a boat from Leidalsören to Gudvangen, a row of ten hours in the finest weather; unless you can catch the steamer, which goes once a week, and takes four or five hours in the voyage.

Far more beautiful than the Nœro fiord, and rivalling the Lake of Lucerne itself in their varied splendor, are the great fiords that stretch inland from Molde and Aalesund—the Romsdal and Stor fiords. Of these the former is very well, the latter very little, known to Norwegian tourists. It would be difficult to say which is the finer, at least if the valley of Romsdal be taken in together with the fiord; otherwise the decided preference would have to be given to the Stor fiord. They are both distinguished for the extraordinarily jagged and peaked outline of the summits that overhang them—a feature that belongs to no other part of Norway south of the Arctic circle, except the wild ranges of the Ymesfjeld and Hurungernefjeld, which stretch from the head of the Sogne fiord up to Lom, and, culminating in Galdhopiggen and Skagtolstind, form the highest elevations in the whole country. The Romsdal mountains are probably loftier than those of the Stor fiord, but these latter are the sharper and more aiguille-like. This, it should be observed, applies only to the western arm of the Stor fiord, which runs past Sœbo, and to the smaller reach that lies immediately to the east of it; the long eastern arm, that ends in Hellesylt is overhung by less remarkable summits. The Sœbo branch has some very fine glaciers and snowy domes. The steamer from Aalesund runs only to Hellesylt, passing by the entrance to the western arm of the fiord; nor is this Hellesylt branch, even if inferior to the other, at all to be decried. The mountains come down sheer into the water, yet are green and well wooded, the birches and pines clinging to the ledges even of the steepest precipices, and in every long receding glen on the tops of the cliffs are farm-houses and châlets that remind one of Switzerland. Most refreshing is it to the eyes of the traveller who has been winding through the stern barren islands of the iron-bound coast.

Not many Norwegian tourists traverse the rough road from Hellesylt to Bergen, yet few roads can exhibit a greater variety of beauty. The Bredheim Vand, for instance, is a lake that will compare with the famous Königsee of the Bavarian Alps, and is not at all inferior to it. In parts, again, as at Förde and Eidevig, there is a really luxuriant vegetation. The Langfjeld and Justedel mountains, on the summits of which are the largest snowfields of Europe, skirt the left of the road for a long distance. We have not penetrated into them, but to all appearance it must be extremely well worth while to do so. It is curious that neither Mr. Forester nor Professor Forbes came into these parts, nor even into Romsdal. Professor Forbes, however, examined the Justedal mountains from the other side.

The great defect of Norway lies in the general (though not invariable) want of boldness and picturesqueness in its higher summits, and also, of course, as compared with Switzerland, in their lesser elevation. The want of plain country, too, must be reckoned a fault, for it results from this that the panoramic views, so frequent in the Alps, are rare, and when they occur are deficient in character. An extensive view must be poor unless the height of the mountains is shown by contrast. The most celebrated broad view in Norway is that called the King's View, on the Tyri fiord, near Christiania; but here the high mountains are very distant, and, though some bold tourist has compared it to the view from the Rigi, the comparison is absurd. It is even very decidedly inferior to the view from Snowdon or Scawfell.

It is the valley and fiord scenery that is so remarkable in Norway, and here it scarcely yields at all even to the Alps. We have not yet mentioned the waterfalls, which are confessedly the finest in Europe. There is, however, one excellent rule that we have long adopted in discovering the height of any waterfall—a rule both of extreme simplicity and, as far as our experience goes, of great accuracy. It is this: take the height of the waterfall as stated by Murray, divide it by two, and you will have the real height. If you use any other guidebook than that of Murray (and perhaps also Black) you are pretty safe in dividing the nominal height by four. Sometimes even Murray requires a further reduction; according to the current number of the *Cornhill*, the Ostudfoss, reckoned to be seven hundred feet high, has to be brought down to seventy, or even forty feet! This, we think, is the *ne plus ultra* of exaggeration. But even the Voringfoss, the greatest Norwegian fall, which we had always fondly hoped to be a real nine hundred feet of sheer descent, has now, alas! according to the stern decision of ordnance surveyors, to be brought down below five hundred feet; how much below is not stated. It is the same in all countries. The Krimml Fall in the Tyrol is roundly reckoned by Murray at two thousand feet; this fall is in four parts, of which the upper part is again roundly reckoned by Murray at a thousand feet sheer. It sounds well, no doubt. We have visited this fall twice; the second time with a friend who was well acquainted with all the Swiss waterfalls, and over whom we consequently felt a certain sense of superiority, for no Swiss waterfall pretends to be a sheer thousand feet. But our friend's perceptions were unsophisticated, his judgment Rhadamanthine; he insisted that the united four falls did not exceed a thousand feet. "Yes," we replied, with some shame (for we had boasted of the Krimml fall), "or call it twelve hundred; fifteen hundred it may even be." But we felt at the time that he was right. The Staubbach, that beautiful "pillar of light," which some people affect to contemn, is a very honest fall; it is, we believe, a genuine hundred feet. The Kielfoss at Gudvangen is reckoned at two thousand; we should like to see the man who, while looking at it, can honestly say that he thinks it higher than the Staubbach. There is a nameless fall in Romsdal, at the top of one of the cliffs, that appeared to us at least as high as the Kielfoss. But we were mistaken when we just now called the estimate of the Ostudfoss the *ne plus ultra* of exaggeration. There is a waterfall in Derbyshire called Kinder Downfall, a picturesque leap of a mountain stream, some sixty feet into a rocky ravine, among a chaos of huge boulders, the ravine continuing to slope downwards very steeply after the fall. Of this one of the guidebooks says, in a light and airy manner (we quote from memory):—"The fall is considerable; the Kinder leaps from ledge to ledge for five hundred feet into the valley; when full, its breadth is about a quarter of a mile"! That would indeed be a Niagara. But it is distressing to see really pretty scenery put to shame in this way.

We have wandered from Norway. Let us conclude by saying a good word for the people. There is no more kindly nation anywhere. If their primitive mode of living, and the seclusion in which they are necessarily kept for half the year have prevented their reaching a very high degree of intellectual development, they are at all events extremely eager to learn; and an Englishman will in many out-of-the-way inns win their gratitude by leaving them an English book to read. From our own experience we should consider them the most sincerely religious nation on the Continent; certainly the most impressive service we ever heard was in one of the Bergen churches. It is true that an Englishman might have been a little startled by the amount of expectoration indulged in by the congregation; between the intervals of the sermon the sound was like that of the large rain-drops at the beginning of a thunder shower. But their attention was breathless, their energy in singing marvellous; and the faces of the men were, for a devout and ugly earnestness, like those in the pictures of Albert Dürer. It is on a Sunday that the costumes of the peasantry are best seen, and very pretty they are, especially those of the women. Bonnets and hats are unknown among them; a scarf or handkerchief, sometimes white, more frequently colored, is wound round their heads and falls down their backs; the maidens wear a red snood. The greatest amount of ornament and of color is on their breasts; here they wear silver clasps or brooches, of curious and sometimes very old workmanship. These are to be bought plentifully in the shops of Christiania and Bergen, and no tourist returns without some of them. The belts of the men are at times of silver, and very remarkable. From these belts hang daggers—a dangerous custom, it might seem; but the people are not hot-blooded. In many valleys the men wear a singular weird-looking red cap, loose and long. Now that the costumes of the Tyrol are going out of fashion, Norway is distinctly the country of picturesque dress, if indeed it was not always on a level with the Tyrol in this respect.

Dr. Tyndall's New Researches.

From the London Athenæum.

"On a New Series of Chemical Reactions produced by Light" is the title of a remarkable paper presented to the Royal Society by Dr. Tyndall. It is a paper which will be read with eagerness for the interesting facts it discloses, and for the method of experiment, heretofore untried, which it offers to chemists. Vapors of volatile liquids are introduced into an exhausted glass tube, and subjected to the action of concentrated sunlight, or to the concentrated beam of the electric light. This is the method: the effects produced varying with the vapor employed, may, without strain of speech, be described as wonderful.

The method has another advantage, for, as Dr. Tyndall remarks, the power of the electric beam to reveal the existence of anything within the experimental tube, or the impurities of the tube itself, is extraordinary. When the experiment is made in a darkened room, a tube which in ordinary daylight appears absolutely clean is often shown, by the present mode of examination, to be exceedingly filthy. With vapor of nitrate of amyl, a shower of liquid spherules was precipitated on the beam, thus generating a cloud within the tube. With a modification of the beam, the precipitation was so rapid and intense that the cone formed by the beam, before invisible, flashed suddenly forth like a solid and luminous spear. By proper management of the light, the vapor within the tube may be made to appear of a rich pure blue color, equal to that in the skies of the Alps.

With iodide of allyl, the vapor column revolved round the axis of the decomposing beam, drawn in at certain places like an hour-glass, while delicate cloud-filaments twisted themselves in spirals round the bells of the apparent hour-glass. With iodide of isopropyl another change took place; the vapor formed globes and cylinders, which were animated by a commotion of rotation, disturbed at times by a paroxysm, in which beautiful and grotesque cloud forms were developed, some representing a serpent's head, others buds which seemed to grow into flowers, and all of a gorgeous mauve color. With hydrobromic acid the cloud resolves itself into a series of disks and funnels, then parasols and rings of a very pale blue color, and all rotating as in the former instance.

With hydrochloric acid the cloud requires twenty minutes for its full development, but then it appears in sections each possessing an exceedingly complex and ornate structure, exhibiting ribs, spears, funnels, leaves, involved scrolls, and iridescent fleurs-de-lis. With hydriodic acid another modification is seen, having a family likeness to the two immediately preceding, but with marked differences of development, for the green and crimson produced were the most vivid that Dr. Tyndall has yet observed. The development of the cloud, as he describes, was like that of an organism, from a more or less formless mass at the commencement, to a structure of marvellous complexity, at which the Professor "looked in wonder for nearly two hours."

We may anticipate that a subject which appeals to the eye as this does will be taken for one of the Friday evening lectures at the Royal Institution. Meanwhile, different classes of scientific inquirers may work with the new method, for it connects itself with phenomena of chemical decomposition, with molecular physics, and with phenomena of the atmosphere.

—"Marigold" is the new color in gloves.

—Strakosch is negotiating for Rossini's last mass.

—There are oyster pirates on the Maryland shore.

—Street cars without platforms are suggested.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GIRARD ESTATE.

In compliance with the twenty-fourth section of the will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the estate:—

I.

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the "Improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue."

		Par Value.
United States ten-forty five per cent. Loan		$4,900 00
City of Philadelphia, 5 per cent. Loan		7,600 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax	$144,200	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100	
		198 300 00
City Gas 6 per cent. Loan		10,000 00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania		4,400 00
42 shares preferred stock Union Canal Company		2,100 00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent		252,195 84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent.		2,350 00

II.

Stocks and Loans, comprising the Residuary Fund, 1868:—

United States Five-twenties, 6 per cent. Loan		$2,550 00
United States Ten-forties, 5 per cent. Loan		10,700 00
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan		4,300 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free of tax	$140,500 00	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, taxable	22,300 00	
		162,800 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent		1,933 54
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000 00
100 shares of stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000 00
2200 shares of stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent. received for interest		211 68
408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., 50 each		20,400 00
102 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., received as dividends		5,100 00
1 certificate Schuylkill Navigation Co., Boat Loan, 7 per cent., received as dividend		6,600 00
2 shares of stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Co.		200 00
1 share of stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Co.		100 00
1 bond for loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.		10,000 00
1 bond for interest on loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.		900 00

Supposed to be of no value:—

4000 shares of stock Danville & Pottsville Railroad Co.
4 " " Centre Bridge Co.
1 " " Philadelphia Domestic Society.
16 " " Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike road.
1 " " Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike road.
1 " in the newspaper called "Le Courrier des Etats Unis."

III.

Loans appropriated to purchase fuel for "Poor white housekeepers and room-keepers" in the city of Philadelphia:—

1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1870, six per cent	$9,089 37
1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1832, six per cent., received for interest	272 68
	$9,362 05

IV.

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received in part from estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois:—

United States loan 1881, six per cent	$7,000 00
City of Philadelphia six per cent. loan, free of tax	10,100 00
Cash interest received	2,866 82
Balance in loan and cash	$19,966 82

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made to various objects for the year 1868:—

Balance in the treasury Jan. 1, 1868	$54,491 82
Cash received for rent of real estate	233 458 73
" " collieries	100,241 46
" " real estate in Schuylkill county	295 00
Cash received, leases for cutting timber	3,947 88
Cash received from city loans, for interest	22,157 85
Cash received from United States five twenty 6 per cent. loan, interest	209 12
Cash received from United States ten-forty 5 per cent. loan interest	1,099 00
Cash received from United States loan, 1881, 6 per cent. interest	582 23
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation boat loan, interest	14,368 44
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation loan, interest	419 10
Cash received from Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, dividend	481 00
Cash received from Philadelphia Exchange Company stock, dividend	400 00
Cash received from City Gas 6 per cent. loan, interest	570 00
Cash received from Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Road Company	22 00
Cash received from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company stock, dividend	2,295 00
Cash received from damages for land taken in vicinity of League Island	15,185 38
Cash received from taxes refunded in Schuylkill county	1,060 80
Cash refunded by Reading Railroad Company, weighmaster's charge	50 00
	$460,324 71

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

Water rent		$1,914 35	
Taxes		41,844 87	
Salaries		6,737 54	
Lands out of the county		50,998 01	
Permanent improvements		1,885 07	
General repairs to real estate		13 097 21	
Inside painting		2,191 50	
Outside painting and glazing		2 548 64	
Paper and hanging		3,853 06	
Annuities		600 00	
Miscellaneous expenses		5,889 16	
Altering No. 1111 Chesnut street		4,981 40	
Altering No. 19 South Fifth street		338 25	
Altering Nos. 1115 and 1117 Chesnut street		16,995 00	
Altering No. 132 South Third street		4,999 02	
Lighting Delaware avenue with gas		1,205 60	
Purchase of fuel		505 62	
Investment in City loan		15,185 38	
Purchase of title in Schuylkill county		14,158 81	
		$212,228 27	
COLLEGE.			
Committee on Household	$109,927 51		
Committee on Instruction	21,477 90		
Committee on Accounts	3,009 70		
Committee on Library	399 44		
Committee on Discipline and Discharge	268.33		
Committee on Admission	20 00		
Committee on Manual Labor	455 15		
		$135,648 59	$347,876 86
December 31, 1868—Balance in the Treasury			$112,447 85
Balance by City Treasurer's account		$116,182 88	
Warrants not taken in		3 735 03	
			$112,447 85

Office of the Girard Estate,
Philadelphia, December 31, 1868.
CHARLES S. SMITH,
1 1 3t Superintendent Girard Estate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ELEANOR WRIGHT, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them to ROBERT E. FLEMING, Administrator, No. 133 MARKET Street, or to his Attorney, CHAS. C. LISTER, No. 504 WALNUT Street. 12 23 m6t

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PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mwsmrp

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR............PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES............VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER.........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS............SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	F. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary,
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,

10 28mwsm Charles Spencer.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 1 27

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 8 30

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, [illegible] invited and will be entertained [illegible] the transportation to and from the following points, the rate to be [illegible] per 100 pounds for the [illegible] distance, and not [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing [illegible]

FROM FORT HARKER

to Forts [illegible], Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (no es or certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.
12 17 1m] L. C. EASTON,
Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't M.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

MARINE LOSSES.

The Record for December of Disasters to Shipping.

We publish below a monthly table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of fifty-four vessels. Of this number, three were steamers two were barques ten were brigs, and twenty-eight were steamers. Of the above two were burned; two sunk, after collision; one foundered; two were abandoned, and seven are missing, supposed to be lost. The total value of the property burned, lost, and missing is estimated at one million six hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred dollars. The total number of vessels lost, destroyed, and missing for the year ending to-day number 362, with an estimated value of $15,863,700. The above include only American vessels, or those of other nations when bound to or from a United States port:—

Name.	*From.*	*For.*
STEAMERS.		
Union (Br.)	Cardiff	New York, *m.*
Hibernia (Br.)	New York	Glasgow, *f.*
Crescent	New Orleans	*b.*
BARQUES.		
Fortuna (N. G.)	Bremen	Galveston.
Fides (N. G.)	New York	Bremen.
BRIGS.		
Black Fish	Aspinwall	Minatitlan.
M. E. Thompson	Philadelphia	Boston.
Monticello	Miramichi	Boston.
Fred. Clark (Br.)	Maracaibo	New York.
Jane Brundage (Br.)	Picton, N. S.	Portland, *m.*
Milo (Br.)	Sydney, C. B.	Boston.
Omega (Br.)	New York	Cow Bay.
Elbe	Weymouth, N. S.	Salem.
China Packet	Honolulu	Hong-Kong, *m.*
Georgiana	Whaler, of New London, *m.*	
SCHOONERS.		
Mystic Circle	New York	Petersburg, Va.
Etta Florence	Mendocene	
Mary E. Banks	Atwoods Cay	Baltimore.
Charlotte Shaw	Philadelphia	Dighton, *a.*
Nice Treat	Boston	Stockton, *b.*
James S. Ayer	Fisherman of	Gloucester, *m.*
Alert	Half Moon Bay	San Francisco.
Alonzo C. Austin	Georgetown, D. C.	Boston.
Oscar	Newfoundland	Eastport.
Lewis W. Chester	Philadelphia	Salem, *s c.*
Jos. W. Webster	Philadelphia	Antwerp, *a.*
C. S. Carstairs	Philadelphia	Boston.
J. H. Allen	Philadelphia	Boston.
Ellen Forest	Norfolk	Honduras.
J. C. Ruston	Philadelphia	Alexandria.
Cousin Sallie		Galveston.
C. P. Heustis	Port Ross	San Francisco.
Thos. Woodward	San Francisco	Sitka.
Addie Alma	Boston	Provincetown.
Mary	Georgetown, D. C	
Champion	Yorktown	
Equator (Br.)	Nassau	New York, *m.*
W. A. Fisher	San Francisco	Auckland, N. Z.
S. V. Nichols (Br.)	San Juan	New York.
D. A. Chamberlain	Chincoteague	New York.
J. S. Welden	Egg Harbor	S. C.
R. S. Dean	Taunton	Philadelphia.
T. J. Hill	Philadelphia	Boston, *m.*
SLOOP.		
Henry Stannard, Millstone Point.		

	Vessels.	*Losses.*
Total losses for January	43	$1,439,700
Total losses for February	32	1,648,030
Total losses for March	30	1,478,800
Total losses for April	41	1,041,000
Total losses for May	24	519,000
Total losses for June	22	1,361,000
Total losses for July	6	202,000
Total losses for August	32	918,000
Total losses for September	29	1,098,000
Total losses for October	29	971,800
Total losses for November	33	1,526,500
Total losses for December	44	1,672,200
Total losses for twelve months	362	$15,868,700
Same period in 1867	535	21,742,200
Same period in 1866	571	33,794,800
Same period in 1865	502	29,449,850

Vessels marked *m* are missing supposed lost; those marked *b* were burned; those marked *s c* sunk after collision, and those marked *f* foundered.

ISABELLA.

The ex-Queen Hopes to be Recalled—Her Parisian Palace.

Paris correspondence of December 17 says:—The difficulties of the present Government there (Spain) are matters of congratulation in Paris, and Isabella is sanguine enough to hope that she will be recalled, that her people cannot do without her; but as hope deferred maketh the heart sick, she is visiting the edifices of Paris very minutely, and is much impressed by the beauty of the public buildings. Her knowledge of the French language is strangely deficient; on many occasions her husband, Francois d'Assises, has to translate the explanations given her by the cicerone. The French have not failed to comment on the very visible emotion she showed on her visit to the Expiation Chapel, erected as a commemorative monument in honor of the two royal victims, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The ex-Queen here heard mass in deep mourning and kneeling on a mat, not a bench, as is usual. After divine service, and while her husband was in conversation with the priest who had officiated, Isabella contemplated the two marble groups which stand opposite on either side of the small nave. One represents Louis XVI mounting the scaffold and assisted by his confessor, who is supposed to be saying:—"Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven," while the other represents the Queen supported by the Angel of Patience on her flight to eternity. On the two pedestals are engraved the wills of both sovereigns. It is not unlikely that the cause of the tears which rolled from Isabella's eyelids was the souvenir of royal vicissitudes and some analogy with her own trials. Another visit which has been talked of was that her appearance at the Palais de Justice. She asked to be allowed to see the rich hall of assizes, in which judges and several members of the bar were sitting in private audience. The nature of the debates was such that not even a queen could be admitted; but at Isabella's request proceedings were suspended, and after a moment's survey she retired, probably much gratified that justice, if severe, is polite.

The two houses which had been selected for her future home have been given up, and Isabella has definitively put down 2,000,000f. for the magnificent palace formerly in the possession of Prince Bazilewski. It is situated at the corner of the avenue du Roi de Rome, not far from M. de Girardin's substantial dwelling. Nothing can surpass the sumptuousness of the building. It is marble on marble from the hall to the roof, or rather the dome, which inside is blue and supported by marble columns. The dining hall is gold and white, the furniture gold and tapestry. The reception *salon* is oval and splendidly fitted up, the boudoir is lined with satin, the paintings on the ceiling corresponding with the hangings of Aubusson in the bed-chambers. The picture galleries and lobbies are decorated with masterpieces; the library is of ebony, set off by red drapery and fittings. The museum is full of curiosities from every part of the world. In one word, the 2,000,000f. paid for the walls and building are exceeded greatly for the furniture, and all the waste ground round the palace which has been purchased in order to be converted into a park and gardens will cost more than the palace and furniture together. This home in exile must prove not quite so cheerless as poets maintain.

VICTORIA.

The Income of the Queen of England—Something Interesting.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 17.

So much nonsense is constantly talked, and such erroneous notions are held, respecting the Queen's income that it can hardly be considered a work of supererogation to put the precise facts before the public. By an act passed soon after her Majesty accession, in which the Queen waives her right to and interest in certain hereditary rates, charges, duties, and revenues, which by her prerogative she may have claimed, the civil list, *i. e.*, her income, be fixed at £385,000 per annum. Many people have an idea that this sum is actually paid to the Queen every year. Such is not the case. The civil list is divided into six classes, to each of which we will briefly refer. Class 1 really represents the amount of money paid to her Majesty for her private use. The amount is £60,000, which is payable in monthly instalments so long as her Majesty lives. Class 2, which appropriates £131,260, is for the payment of the salaries of her Majesty's household. This business is conducted by an official called the paymaster of the household and when it is considered what a multiplicity of offices there are connected with the court—from the lord of the bed-chamber to the page of the back stairs—it can readily be imagined how easily the sum is expended. Class 3 appropriates a still higher sum of £172,500, and it is for the expenses of the household. Royal housekeeping and royal parties and balls must be kept up on a royal scale, and any one who has visited the Buckingham Palace mews and the Windsor stables—not to mention the royal kitchen—will not wonder that this sum finds plenty of channels for its disposal. The amount of class 4 is small, and its purposes are almost entirely charitable. Out of the sum of £13,200 £9000 is devoted to the payment of what are termed "royal bounty grants" and "special service awards." Grants from the royal bounty fund, which are in the gift of the Premier, are generally made to distressed literary men or women, or to the necessitous relations of deceased military or naval officers, or to others who have claims on the Government. "Special service" covers extraordinary payments, such, for instance, as the award made to the officer who first landed in England with the Abyssinian despatches from General Napier. The alms, or "Maunday" money, also come from class 4, and to the amount of £2000 are distributed by the Bishop of Oxford as Lord High Almoner. A further item of £1200 is devoted to the payment of pensions to distressed ladies. These pensions as they fall in through death are in the gift of the wife of the Prime Minister for the time being. Class 5, which consists of the payments made as pensions to deserving literary and scientific persons, or to any that have deserved the gratitude of their country, does not come out of the £385,000, but by a special clause in the act before referred to the sum of £1200 is set apart from the consolidated fund in each year of the sovereign's reign for this purpose. The civil list pensions now amount to £17,000, after allowing for deaths. Class 6 may be regarded as a sort of reserve fund. The amount of it is £8040, and it may be used towards meeting a deficiency in any of the other classes.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the Erection of Public Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the following named gentlemen, to wit:—William Adamson, William F. Miskey, Hiram Miller, James Page, Joshua Spering, Alexander J. Harper, John McCarthy, John Robbins, Jr., George Day, [James H. Orne, Robert P. Gillingham, James V. Watson], James H. Billington, James S. Watson, Thomas U. Walter, Nathan Hilles, and William Morris Davis, who, together with the Mayor and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, Commissioner of Markets and City Property; and they are hereby appointed and constituted Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings for the accommodation of the Courts and all the City and County Officers, who shall hold their office for the term of five years (excepting those who are members by virtue of their office as Mayor, President of Council, or Head of Department), unless the buildings herein provided for shall have been before that time erected and completed. Any vacancy occurring in the said Board (excepting those who are members by virtue of their office as Mayor, President of Council, or Head of Department), shall be filled by Councils. The said Commissioners shall meet within one month after the passage of this ordinance, and organize by the election of a President from their number, but they shall receive no compensation for their services as Commissioners. The Clerk of the Department of Markets and City Property shall be Secretary of this Commission.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the said Board to advertise in at least two daily newspapers published in said city, for three weeks, for plans and estimates of cost of the propsed buildings; and they shall, within three months after their first meeting, determine upon and adopt a plan, and thereupon shall determine what portion of said plan shall be first executed. They shall advertise for at least two weeks in one or more newspapers for proposals for the erection of such part to be by them designated in the advertisement; and they shall award the contract or contracts to the lowest and best bidders, who shall give such security as the Commissioners shall deem sufficient; and who shall thereupon enter into a contract with the said city, and shall proceed, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to erect said buildings and fit them up for the purposes intended. Provided, That no contract under this ordinance shall be binding upon the city until approved by Councils.

Section 3. That the said Commissioners shall prepare a contract, to be approved by the City Solicitor, the terms of which shall be published at the time of advertising for the proposals for the erection of such portion of the buildings as shall be designated to be first erected, shall provide terms of payment, and fix the amount and kind of security to be given by the contractor or contractors, and approve the same. And whenever the said Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they shall proceed in the erection and completion of any other part or parts of the building: Provided that the contract or contracts therefor shall be made and approved, and shall be awarded after advertisement in the same manner as is above provided for that portion which is first to be erected.

Section 4. That the said buildings shall be erected in Independence Square.

Section 5. That the faith of the city of Philadelphia is hereby pledged that at the time of fixing the annual tax for general purposes, in each year, and annually hereafter until the said buildings are finished and completed, they will levy a special tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the taxable property within the city of Philadelphia, or such other rate as will yield at least three hundred thousand dollars annually; the said special tax to be collected separately and to be kept as a separate fund by the City Treasurer, and to be known as "The Public Buildings Fund," and that the said sum so raised by taxation shall be annually appropriated to the erection and completion of said buildings, and for no other purpose. Provided, that no money shall be expended by this Commission, except as the same shall be appropriated as herein provided.

Section 6. That in order that immediate steps may be taken for the erection of said buildings, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the said Commissioners of Public Buildings for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this ordinance. The said sum to be reimbursed out of the amount to be raised by taxation under the provisions of this ordinance for the year 1869. The warrants to be drawn by the said Commissioners of Public Buildings, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, in the form authorized by existing ordinances.

Section 7. That upon the completion of the buildings herein authorized to be erected, all the present buildings upon Independence Square, with the exception of Independence Hall, shall be taken down and removed by the said Commissioners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers for the Year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars ($17,700) be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses for the Department of Inspectors of Steam Engines and Boilers for 1869, and for compensation to the Chief and three Assistant Inspectors for the month of December, 1868, to wit:—

Item 1. Salary of Chief Inspector, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Item 2. Salary of three Assistant Inspectors, twelve hundred dollars each, thirty-six hundred dollars ($3600).

Item 3. Salary of Clerk, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 4. Salary of Messenger, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 5. For transportation, draughtsman, and keep of horse, twenty-four hundred dollars ($2400).

Item 6. For purchase of horse and wagon for Chief Inspector, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 7. For labor and rent of office, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.)

Item 8. For instruments, pumps, guages, tubes, etc., fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 9. For fire-proof, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 10. For books and stationery, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 11. For furnishing office, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 12. For incidentals, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 13. For salary of Chief Inspector and three Assistants for 1868, three hundred dollars ($300).

Warrants for the same to be drawn by the Chief Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers; all bills other than salaries to be approved by the Committee on Steam Engines and Boilers.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Repealing the Resolution of Instruction to the City Solicitor and Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and Request to the Mayor and Presidents of Councils.

Whereas, The Councils of the City of Philadelphia by joint resolution approved on the first day of June, 1867, instructed the City Solicitor to test the constitutionality of a certain act of Assembly and supplements thereto, creating a Commission to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street, and to take the necessary legal steps to restrain, hinder, and prevent the erection of the said bridge, and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor from superintending, directing, or acting in the matter; and did also request the Mayor and the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils to abstain from meeting the said Commission or taking any part therein, and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor was instructed to abstain from meeting said Commission on behalf of the City, or acting in reference to the said bridge without the direction of Councils; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the said act and supplements thereto are valid and binding on the said city.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the said Joint Resolution be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to pay the Interest on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia falling due on the first day of January, 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the interest on the funded debt of Philadelphia, falling due the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Section 2. Warrants for the payment of said interest shall be drawn as follows:—The City Treasurer shall present to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia a list of the loanholders to be paid as aforesaid; the amount of the principal of the debt owned by them respectively; the rate and amount of interest accrued; the amount of the State tax to be deducted and retained, and the net sum due for interest; and at the foot of each list the Mayor shall add the following warrant:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
"PHILADELPHIA, ..., 186-. }

"To the City Treasurer:—

"Pay to the persons and corporations above-named the amounts respectively due to them as above set forth for interest on city debt due.

"———— ————,
"Mayor of Philadelphia."

The said lists and warrants shall be presented to the City Controller, to be countersigned by him.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

RESOLUTION

Giving Authority to the Citizens of Spring Garden street to Enclose a Certain Lot of Ground.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the citizens and owners of property on Spring Garden street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, be allowed the privilege of enclosing the lot of ground known as the Market Plot in front of their property on said street. Provided, the same is enclosed with a substantial iron railing, and without any expense to the city. And provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner interfering with the possession of the city in said lot of ground, and that the said city may at any time remove the same, and shall not be called upon to account for the same to any person or persons.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph be directed to remove the fire-alarm box from Dobson's mill to the bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill, unless said Dobson will pay the cost of the one in his mill. In that case the Superintendent will place a new box in the bridge aforesaid.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

ASS'T. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868. }

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain W. H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, on account of the United States, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, etc. etc., viz:—

29 Forage Caps.	897 Knapsacks, strapped.
23 Blankets, woollen	2,700 Axe Handles.
314 Uniform Coats.	62 Hatchet Handles.
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry.	411 Camp Colors.
1,333 Uniform Jackets, Light Artillery.	2 Storm Flags.
819 Great Coats, Horsemen.	32 Canteens, complete.
80 Great Coats, Footmen.	221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels.
64 pair Trousers, Horsemen.	2,738 pounds Burlaps, old.
292 pair Trousers, Footmen.	1,416 pounds Cuttings, white cotton.
157 Sack Coats, lined.	10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent.
16 Sack Coats, unlined.	2,355 pounds Paper, old
470 Shirts, flannel and knit.	1,463 pounds Rags, old.
609 pair Drawers.	7,974 pounds Scraps Iron.
164 pair Stockings.	288 pounds Scraps Old Knapsacks.
20 Haversacks.	
600 Boxes, old.	

1 lot of Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Scales, Drums, etc.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within 5 (five) days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
12 29 8t Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation...8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.........10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.........8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.........9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.........11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.........10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.........8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........6·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven.........7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.........10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport.........12·55 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.........10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.........6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport.........7·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.........4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
1 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

CALLOWHILL Street, No. 2319—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling and large Lot.

SIXTH Street (South), No. 235—Brick Residence.

SOUTH Street, No. 1808—Two Three-story Brick Dwellings.

COATES Street, No. 1203—Three-story Brick Dwelling.

BROWN Street, No 131—Two-story Brick Dwelling.

FRANKFORD Road, N. E. of Allegheny Avenue—Lot.

MARSHALL Street, No. 923—Two-story Brick Building.

TENTH (South), No. 107—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling.

CHRISTIAN Street, No. 2102—Three story Brick Dwelling.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

25 shares Lehigh Zinc Company.
20 shares Western Bank.
$5000 State of Delaware Bonds.
$8000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
30 shares Consolidation National Bank.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
$500 Bond Union Passenger Railway Company.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shares Union Passenger Railway Company.
$5000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad first mortgage.
Pew No. 20, North aisle, St. Luke's Church.
Pew No. 76, Middle aisle, St. Luke's Church. 1 1 3t

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, JUVENILES, ETC.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

January 5, at 4 o'clock. Also, an invoice of stationery, portfolios, albums, envelopes, blank books, etc., etc. 1 4 2t

Sale No. 1354 Richmond street.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

January 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1354 Richmond street, the neat household furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, fine feather beds, hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, fine Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, stoves, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 1 4 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale on the Premises, No. 2041 Brandywine street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

January 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2041 Brandywine street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including handsome walnut and haircloth parlor furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, fine feather-beds, hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture is nearly new and in good condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale.

NEAT MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, will be sold the neat three-story Brick Residence with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, 15 feet three inches front by 58 feet 3 inches in depth, to a four feet wide alley. The house is in excellent condition, contains eight rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

Clear of all incumbrance.

May be seen at any time. 12 28 7t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES, CABINET ORGANS, VERY LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME CHINA DINNER SET, SUPERIOR FIRE PROOF SAFE, ETC. ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very excellent assortment of Household Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor furniture; handsome oiled walnut and cottage chamber suits; elegant wardrobes, sideboards; extension dining tables; two elegant rosewood piano-fortes, made by Chickering; handsome cabinet organ; 2 rosewood melodeons; very fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, in oiled walnut and gilt frames; handsome china dinner service; fine hair mattresses; feather beds; china and glassware; bronze chandeliers; handsome Brussels and other carpets; very superior fire-proof safes, by Evans & Watson and Lillie; invoice of slates; fancy mantel clocks, etc.

Also, superior Cremona violin and violoncello.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

January 7, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit, by order of assignees. 1 2 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1521 Spring Garden street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VASES, BRONZES, OIL PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1521 Spring Garden street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising rosewood piano-forte; walnut parlor and chamber furniture; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; velvet parlor carpet; Brussels entry and stair carpets; dining-room furniture; large stone vases; bronze figures; oil paintings, by Moran, Faikner, Nicholson, Sheridan, Young, Baum, Briscoe, Shaw, Dyke and others.

Also, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Saturday.

The furniture may be examined early on the morning of sale. 1 2 2t

Sale at No. 1837 Filbert street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1837 Filbert street, will be sold the entire Furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising rosewood piano-forte made by Loud; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; mantel and pier glasses; hair cloth parlor furniture; extension dining-table; china and glassware; wardrobes, chamber furniture; hair mattresses, etc.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

LUMBER.—Also, a lot of lumber. 1 4 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

1869.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF ABOUT 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC.

By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.

On Wednesday Morning. 1 2 2t

January 6, comprising a desirable assortment.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 23

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, a large assortment of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's wear. 1 2 4t

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.

CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Messrs. Stokley and Marcer Re-elected Presiding Officers.

Addresses by the Presidents and Other Preliminary Business.

Select Council.

This morning, in accordance with the act of Assembly, the members of Select Council assembled in their chamber at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting an organization for the year 1869.

Mr. Stokley took the chair and called the members to order; after which the roll of members holding over was called, when it was ascertained that a quorum was present. The Chair directed the members elect to present their credentials to the Clerk, which were read; after which the oath of office was administered to the newly elected members.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins the Chamber proceeded to the nomination of a President.

Mr. Cramer nominated William S. Stokley.

Mr. Marcus nominated Samuel G. King.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Kersey (U.) and Duffy (O.) as tellers to conduct the election.

The Chair announced that Mr. Stokley had received 15 votes and Mr. King 9 votes. Mr. Stokley having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected. The oath of office was administered by Mr. King, after which the President was conducted to his seat. Mr. Stokley returned his thanks for the honor conferred in the following words:—

Gentlemen of Select Council:—I know that it is customary for the recipient of an honor such as you have just conferred upon me to say something in the way of expressing thanks, and to foreshadow, in words, the line of policy to be pursued during the official term.

Having done so on former occasions, both in this and the other chamber, and having no new pledges to add to those already made, I deem it unnecessary to repeat what has been said before. I will therefore conclude by sincerely thanking you for the honor you have again conferred on me by electing me to again preside over your deliberations for another term.

On motion the Chamber proceeded to the nomination and election of a Clerk and Assistant

Mr. Shermer nominated Benjamin H. Haines and Robert Bethell.

Mr. Marcus nominated Charles McAllister and J. J. Barr.

The tellers reported that Benjamin H. Haines and Robert Bethell had each received fifteen votes and Charles McAllister and J. J. Barr each nine votes.

Messrs. Haines and Bethell having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared elected, and the oath of office was admistered to them.

The Chamber proceeded to the nomination and election of a Messenger. Mortimer L. Johnson and Edward P. Dunn were nominated. The clerks reported that Mr. Johnson had received 16 votes and Mr. Dunn 10 votes. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Johnson.

A committee from Common Council was announced, and informed the Chamber that that body had organized and was ready for business.

On motion of Mr. Franciscus a committee of two was appointed to inform Common Council that Select Council had completed their organization. The Chair appointed Messrs. Franciscus and King.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that Councils were prepared for business. The Chair appointed Messrs. Barlow, Smith, and Myers.

On motion the special committee appointed to investigate the alleged abuses in the Highway Department was continued

The rules of the old Councils were then adopted, after which the body adjourned.

Common Council.

The organization of this branch of Councils for 1869 took place this morning. The new members and those holding over were called to order at ten o'clock by the Chief Clerk, John Eckstein, who proceed to call the roll of the members holding over, and then received the certificates of the new members.

Mr. John C. Martin moved that an election be held for President. Agreed to.

The Clerk named Messrs. Harrison and Dillon tellers of the election.

Mr. Martin nominated Joseph F. Marcer, of the Twentieth ward, for the position, and Mr. Dillon nominated George J. Hetzell, of the Sixteenth ward.

The tellers reported that Mr. Marcer received 29 votes and Mr. Hetzell 14. Mr. Marcer was declared elected.

Mr. Hetzell then administered the oath of office to the President, after which the new members were sworn in as Councilmen by the President.

The chairman, Mr. Marcer, then addressed the members as follows:—

"Gentlemen of Common Council:—Again I am flattered by your confidence, which continues me the presiding officer of this chamber. Entering upon this my third term, gratefully acknowledging the kindness shown to me in the past, can I not look forward with hope that it will still be accorded me, and that together we will so perform the duties of our respective positions as to deserve the approbation and esteem of our fellow-citizens?

"It is expected that we will take good care of this great city as far as in our province lies; that we will maintain her dignity; that the improvements asked for, and they are of great magnitude, will be made so as they may not be regarded as merely great burdens of taxation.

"To insure a full supply of water from the Schuylkill, and to preserve its purity, a further extension of the Water Works has been commenced. As a sanitary measure alone, the importance of this work cannot be overrated. A large sum of money will be needed for the purchase of land for Fairmount Park and the necessary adornment thereof, one advantage of which purchase, that of preserving the purity of the water supply, outweighing every consideration of cost. It is to be hoped that this measure will receive your hearty approval, and that the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, with the aid and co-operation of these Councils, will give to the city of Philadelphia a park the advantages and beauties of which may not only tend to the health and enjoyment of our people, but prove attractive to the many strangers visiting the city.

"We have long felt the need of a House of Correction, and there seems to be but little opposition on the ground of utility; the difficulty lies in the choice of site. We have many advantageous situations offered to us, and, there is no doubt but that the necessity for such an institution will soon point the spot and erect the proper buildings.

"Public buildings for the accommodation of the courts and their officers, the preservation of the records, and for the departments of the city, have long been wanted. Now that the measure has shaped itself, your aid will be required to hasten the completion of the proposed buildings. No argument will more fully convince you of their urgent necessity than a visit to the court rooms and offices at present in use.

"Other improvements will claim your attention, and in all such measures a due regard to the best interests of a great manufacturing and commercial community should be your guide in the expenditure of money.

"Of those who have been fellow-laborers with me for the past year or more, I can bear testimony of an ever-earnest desire to promote the welfare of their constituents; and to you whom I meet for the first time upon this floor I give a hearty greeting, believing that you also will make the public weal your highest ambition. That man's life is aimless who attempts to satisfy all men. A proper regard for the oath we have taken to discharge our duties with fidelity is all that can be required of us."

On motion of Mr. John C. Martin, John Eckstein and Abraham Stewart were nominated and elected Clerks of Common Council. The election was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Martin, James Zimmerman and Gavin Neilson were elected Messengers. This was made by acclamation.

The oath of office was administered to these gentlemen by the Chairman.

The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, who read the 67th Psalm, and led in prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the body as constituted.

Mr. Oram offered a resolution that the rules governing the late Common Council be adopted by the present body. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved that a committee of two be appointed to inform Select Council that Common Council is organized. Agreed to.

The chair named the committee, Messrs. Henry Huhn and George Hetzell.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution that the Mayor be notified of the organization of the Councils, and that a committee be appointed for that purpose. Agreed to.

The Chair named as the committee for that purpose:—Messrs. John Bardsley, George W. Hall, and William T. Ladner.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Brooks for his kindness in conducting the religious exercises on the occasion of the organization of Councils. Passed.

A committee of Select Council, Messrs. Franciscus and King, appeared, and informed the Chamber that Select Council was organized and ready for business.

The drawing of seats then commenced; most of the old members selecting their former seats where possible.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution continuing the Joint Special Committee on the Highway Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $18,330 to the Department of Law for 1869.

Mr. Hetzell, of the Sixteenth ward, moved an additional item to the bill, providing for an Assistant City Solicitor at a salary of $2500.

On motion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Oram reported a resolution continuing the Committee on House of Correction, and directing the Chair to fill all vacancies in the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution requesting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention on January 17, at 4 P. M., to nominate a Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman of the committee to notify the Mayor of the organization of Common Council, reported that they had discharged the duties devolving upon them, and that the Mayor would communicate at some future time.

On motion the Chamber adjourned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Organization of the Board of Control—Daniel Steinmetz, Esq., Elected President.

This morning a meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held in their room at the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphi streets. The attendance of members was full.

John W. Clark, Esq., was called to the Chair, and M. Hall Stanton, Esq., was elected Secretary pro tem.

On motion, Messrs. Cassidy and Armstrong were appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor of the city for the purpose of securing his presence to swear in the new members.

Pending their absence the Board took a recess.

Upon their return they announced that the Recorder of the city was present to take the place of the Mayor, and perform the ceremony of administering the oath of office to the new members.

Upon motion the Secretary was then directed to read the list of the new members. The following were named as appointed by the Judges of the District Court:—A. S. Jenks, Lewis Elkin, James S. Hinkel; the following as appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:—James H. McBride, Daniel Steinmetz, William Ridings, C. M. Lukens, Wm. J. Jackson, M. Hall Stanton and Robt. A. Wilson.

The foregoing gentlemen were then called in front of the Clerk's desk, and had the oath administered to them by Recorder Givin.

Upon motion, the Board then went into a nomination for a President to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Edward Shippen, Esq.

Daniel Steinmetz, Esq., was nominated; when, on motion, the nomination was closed. Mr. Steinmetz was then elected by acclamation.

After assuming his new position as presiding officer he made a few remarks, returning his thanks to the Board for having selected him to preside over their meetings. He considered the position most honorable and important. In briefly giving his views upon several of the matters which are constantly brought up in discussion before the Board, he said that in his opinion more power should be given to the Board, and that legislation should be sought for the purpose of accomplishing that object. He also suggested the expediency and importance of having a general superintendent appointed—the control of the school fund relinquished entirely to the Board. The salaries of the teachers should likewise be increased. Again expressing his thanks for having been elected, he concluded his remarks.

The Chairman then announced that the various Committees of the Board would remain unchanged so far as the old members of the Board upon them were concerned; but that Mr. Elkin was appointed chairman of the Committee on Qualifications of Teachers, and a member of the Committee on Expenses. Mr. Wilson was also appointed a member of the Committees on Property and Supplies; and Mr. Ridings a member of the Committees on Boys' High School and Reports of Schools.

On motion the following officers were re-elected by acclamation:—H. W. Halliwell, Secretary; James Dick, Assistant Secretary; and William S. Ruff, Messenger.

The election of the clerks in the office of the Secretary was postponed until a subsequent meeting.

Upon motion Mr. Lewis H. Esler was re-elected by acclamation Inspector of New School Buildings.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution directing the chairman to institute such measures as will secure the compliance of the Sectional Boards with the regulations of the main Board in relation to the taking home of text-books by the pupils. It appeared that one or two of the Sectional Boards had passed resolutions allowing the children to take home their books, in defiance of the law of the main Board prohibiting such permission. A lively discussion ensued.

The subject was finally disposed of by referring it to a special committee of three to investigate, and obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the remedy of the Board in the premises.

Mr. Hickok moved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the annual report of the Board. Carried.

Upon motion, adjourned.

The full Board at present consists of the following names—they whose names are printed in Roman being Republicans—in *italics* Democrats —

Wards.	*Wards.*
1. A. S. Jenks.	15. John W. Clark.
2. *A. Nebinger, M. D.*	16. *S.H. Smith.*
3. *W. J. Jackson.*	17. *John McAvoy, M. D.*
4. *P. A. Fagen.*	18. C. M. Lukens.
5. *L. C. Cassidy.*	19. *Stephen Taylor.*
6. M. R. Harris.	20. H. C. Hickok.
7. Lewis Elkin.	21. Wm. B. Stephens.
8. R. Wilson.	22. Edw. Armstrong.
9. James Freeborn.	23. *John G. Brenner.*
10. J. P. Wetherill.	24. N. J. Hoffman.
11. *James S. Hinkel.*	25. J. H. McBride (Ind)
12. H. Hall Stanton.	26. William Ridings.
13. John B. Green.	27. Daniel Steinmetz.
14. A. C. Roberts.	28. C. F. Abbott.

Republicans, 18; Democrats, 9; Independent, 1

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Ferocious Individual—Suspected of Larcenies—A Colored Robber—An Accomplice.

—Charles Everett, on Saturday night, went into a tavern on Main street, Frankford, and while full of whisky, pitched into the crowd without respect to age or size. He came across a stranger, and after he had hit him two or three times his friends would not have known him. The violent fellow was overhauled, and, on making his appearance before Alderman Stern, he was committed in default of $1000 bail.

—James Robinson was arrested in the Eleventh ward, on Saturday night, with a buffalo robe for which he could not account, except by saying that he got it from a store on Cherry street. He was then locked up, and was held for a further hearing by Alderman Toland. The robe awaits an owner.

—Jerry McNamee, of youthful appearance, was overhauled on Saturday at Seventh and Bedford streets with an unusually large bundle under his arm. On examining the package it was found to contain two boxes of cigars, three meerschaum pipes, two microscopes, and a coat, in the pockets of which were some small change. The lad could not satisfy the policeman as to the manner in which he had come in possession of the articles, and he was sent below for a further hearing.

—Joseph Linton, a rather genteelly dressed negro, on Saturday night visited the classic regions of St. Mary street, and accepted the invitation of a dark creature in silk to visit her at her residence. While at the house his clothing was relieved of seventeen dollars. Julius Scott was arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, was bound over for trial.

—George W. Moore is the name of the accomplice of the chap who was held by Alderman Carpenter, on Friday, for stealing a piece of cloth from No. 726 South street. Moore was also sent to prison by the same magistrate.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.—Among all the gifts bearing somewhat of a public character which were given away on Christmas last, we have heard of none more valuable and fitting in itself, besides being most worthily bestowed, than that presented to the Rev. Dr. Watson by the members of his congregation.

The reverend gentleman the well-known rector of the Church of the Atonement, at Seventeenth and Summer streets, having but very recently removed from his old residence into another, his people, in speculating what they should give him as a Christmas present, according to their wont, hit upon the happy idea of raising a sum of money to be paid him for the purpose of refurnishing his new dwelling. No sooner conceived than executed. Mr William C. Houston and wife, Mr. Frederick Fairthorne, Mr. Joseph F. Tobias, together with a number of other ladies and gentlemen, all connected with the church, set the project on foot and pushed it to consummation. They quickly raised over $1800 in money, and, in addition, received numerous articles of furniture and household trinkets, in all particulars surpassing their expectat[illegible] things they purchased they [illegible] The getting at wholesale prices— succeeded in [illegible] or five hundred dollar[illegible] so that at least four added to the amo[illegible] in value were really and the article [illegible] presented. The money offering f[illegible] were tendered him as a free will round [illegible] his parishioners—and then to [illegible] the gift Joseph Tillinghast, Esq., presented him with a five years' policy of insurance upon the house and the furniture.

This spontaneous offering of the people of his charge so touched the sensibilities of the reverend gentleman that he felt constrained, on Christmas morning, to make his thankful acknowledgment from the chancel of the church, in a neat and pertinent address.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—On Saturday last, the 2d inst., the Tradesmen's National Bank, formerly located at the corner of Second and Spruce streets, was removed into the Commercial Exchange building, No. 135 South Second street. The bank room is elegantly but neatly fitted up; and while presenting a light, cheerful, and beautiful appearance, gives every convenience for the transaction of business. The ceiling is lofty, the area of the room—36 by 77 feet—large and ample. The counter and fixtures are of solid oak, with oiled ash panels. The workmanship is a handsome specimen of Philadelphia mechanism, and for character and appearance cannot be excelled in any building in this country used for similar purposes. The vestibule is especially beautiful, and worthy of admiration.

The rooms are fire-proof, with brick arches, on heavy iron girders over the floor and ceiling The vault is fire-proof, and contains a burglar-proof safe built by Herring, Farrel & Co., and is believed to be the strongest ever built. It weighs twelve tons, is four inches thick, of steel and franklinite (a material harder than steel), with an inner safe of two and a half inches in thickness, of the same material, and all secured by three of Yates' double dial locks. This safe is a wonder of mechanical skill and strength. Its cost was $7500. This bank was chartered by the State in 1846, was organized in 1848 by the present stockholders, and became a national bank in November, 1864, since which time the policy has been adopted of letting all the earnings over expenses accumulate for capital, and for the time declaring no dividends. The capital is $200,000 and the surplus $400,000, giving an amount in means of $600,000.

At the present time Charles H. Rogers, Esq., is President of the institution, and John Castner, Esq., Cashier.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning. A plan for the revision of grades upon Green lane, between Hamilton and Spring Garden streets, was presented and accepted. A street, beginning at the west corner of Harvey and Wayne streets, thence along the line of the old railroad to Wissahickon avenue, was ordered to be placed upon the plan of the city.

The Board then went into a discussion of the new wharf line upon the Schuylkill river, between South street and Fairmount dam, which was continued until adjournment without any definite action being taken.

GENERAL GRANT.—Yesterday morning this distinguished gentleman visited the Trinity M. E. Church, on Eighth street, above Race, and listened to a discourse by Bishop Simpson. He occupied a seat in the pew of Colonel Alexander Cummings. This morning he received numerous calls, and will leave for Washington this afternoon. He will be escorted to the depot by a committee of Councils.

THE POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—There was an immense crowd of office-seekers around the Mayor's office this morning. Some of them succeeded in obtaining an audience with his Honor, but up to the hour of going to press no appointments had been made.

RESIGNED.—Policeman David Furey, of the First district, this morning tendered his resignation to Mayor Fox.

New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The week in Wall street was a dull one, the great interest centring in the course of money, which on the last day of the year was marked by one period of as great stringency as has prevailed in a long time. During the activity just previous to the October quarterly statement of the banks the stock gamblers produced an artificial stringency by the 'locking up of greenbacks,' and money was then undoubtedly as stringent as it well could be without producing general disaster and ruin. It will be remarked that it did result in the breaking of the stock market and the failure of several stock houses. But the activity of the present time is not assisted by any artificial agency, and is the natural result of the contraction of the banks for the December statement. Indeed, the same men who plotted to make money "tight" in October are now just as anxious to have it easy, for they are all 'long' of stocks. They cannot sell, on the one hand, nor do they care, on the other, to pay the extreme rates of interest. Again, there has been a heavy drain of currency to the South to pay for the cotton which has been coming so steadily to the seaboard. A comparison of receipts for the period since September 1, the beginning of the cotton season, shows an increase this season of over 120,000 bales. The greatest activity prevailed on Thursday, when as high as ⅜ to ½ per cent. per day was bid for the use of money. A relaxation was quite confidently expected on Saturday, but it did not come, the rate prevailing at the close being ¼@¼, which was the quotation in the Long Room, where money is now dealt in as regularly as any security on the general list. The fact is, the money which was expected in the way of interest, dividends, and the like, has not found its way back again into the street or into the banks. The various trust and savings institutions have also been compelled to call in quite a large line of their loans in order to have funds by them with which to meet the demands of depositors. In the savings banks, in particular, a large margin is necessary at this season; when there is such a general practice of lifting both the principal and interest. Money is passing from large capitalists and corporations to small holders, and during the period of transition will of course be without influence upon the market. It will soon return, however, through investments and redeposits, to the banks, and be again united in the general currents of business."

From the Tribune.

"The money market was disturbed by the calling of loans by the trust, insurance, and other institutions paying their dividends Saturday. A portion of the money was returned immediately to the street, but large amounts were tied up in private hands. The prevailing rate for money was seven per cent. in currency, with an ⅛ commissions, with transactions at ¼ as the highest rate and 7 per cent. coin interest as the lowest.

"The bank statement is favorable to a return of easy money. The banks gain in coin $2,795,257, and in legal-tender $190,261. The total gain on the reserve is $2,590,720. The loans show a decrease of $2,252,193, and the circulation of $7565. The deposits show an increase of $1,986,693, and will probably show a steady gain for some time to come, from the collections of dividends and the return of money from the West. It is not to be expected that money will immediately become easy, but the tendency will be to gradually relax the rates until legal rates are reached on call loans."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.........158⅞	Western Union T.. 33¾
N. Y. and E. R.......... 38⅝	Cleveland and Tol. 100½
Phil. and Rea. R......... 97¾	Tol. & Wabash R...... 59¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 88½	Mil. & St. P. com.... 70
Cle. and Pitt. R......... 84½	Adam Express Co 48
Chi. and N. W. com. 82½	Wells, Fargo & Co. 22¼
Chic. and N. W. prf. 84½	U. S. Express Co..... 44½
Chi. and R. I. R........119½	Tennessee 6s......... 66
Pis. F. W. and Chi.. 118¾	Gold.........135¼
Pa. M. Steam. Co.. 118¾	Market steady.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Patent Office Frauds What an Investigation Reveals—The Profits on Contracts.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The Frauds

in the Patent Office Department are being brought to light. The report made by the Printing Committee in July last showed that a large sum had been paid for blank books, so large as to astonish the present Commissioner of Patents, and he set about to see who had received them. He found six index books had been charged at $25 apiece, and that six had been received not worth 75 cents apiece. He found 46 caveat books charged at more than $40 apiece, when there couldn't be ten found in the office, and they not worth half the price charged. He also discovered that the Patent Office was paying $40 per thousand for patent cards worth about $5, and $22 for card tags worth about $3; and that 150,000 had been paid for, of which only 50,000 could be accounted for as having been received. Brown manilla envelopes, the committee found, were costing $48 per thousand, which, with printing added, probably cost $1 a thousand; and while 140,000 were paid for, the Patent Office reported only $40,000 as having been received. They found also one hundred and forty dollars a thousand were paid for patent heads which are now costing but twenty-five dollars per thousand. There were twenty eight thousand charged and paid for, but not half the number were accounted for as used. Notwithstanding all these abuses, Secretary Browning's commission cleared the contractors of any frauds or irregularities, and ordered that they be paid an additional $24,000 for goods never ordered. This amount the Secretary of the Interior has ordered to be paid.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 4—P. M.—United States 5-20s, 74⅛. Stocks steady. Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—P. M.—Cotton active: middling uplands, 11d.; Orleans, 11⅛d. Breadstuffs firm. Pork, 99s. Lard, 65s. 6d. Common Rosin, 68s. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. a 29s. Tallow, 47s. 6d.

HAVRE, Jan. 4—P. M.—Cotton buoyant, both on the spot and to arrive; sales on the spot at 129f.; afloat at 128f.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from New York to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Cotton firmer at 26@27c. Flour steady; sales of 6000 bbls. at Saturday's prices. Wheat firm. Corn firmer; sales of 34,000 bushels at 96c @ $1·10. Oats firm; sales of 26 000 bushels at 78½c Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28 Lard firm at 17¼@17¾c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Stocks strong and unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Reading, 98 Canton Co., 51; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo 100½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 112¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 87¾; New York Central, 157⅝; Illinois Central, 142½; Cumberland preferred 35½; Virginia 6s, 58½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Hudson River, 135; 5-20s, 1862 111¼; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 108½; do. new, 107¾; 10 40s 106. Gold, 135½. Money, 7@8 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The Supreme Court opened the January term this morning, all the Judges being on the bench. A number of judgments were given, but the cases were of not sufficient public interest to warrant their honors in entering into a lengthy rendering of them. The argument list was called to ascertain what cases were ready for hearing, and some few *nolle prosequis* were ordered.

The first argued was that of Erastus B. Holliston vs. The Commonwealth, which was a writ of error from the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Wayne county. It appears that in this case Holliston was charged in an indictment with burglary, and aiding and assisting in the commission of a burglary; and on the 9th of May, 1868, he was tried and convicted on the first count, charging burglary. He moved for a new trial, which was granted, and on the 12th of December he was retried, and this time convicted in manner and form as indicted, both counts being included in the verdict of guilty, leaving him one count worse than before. Upon this verdict he was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and three months. This motion has for its grounds that the indictment was improperly drawn, and the offense was not burglary, the place broken into being a store and not a dwelling. Under argument.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—Jury trials were before the Court.

Edmund White vs. Birkman—An action of slander for malicious words spoken. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Philip Numan vs. Frederick K. Bourguin.—An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract to furnish maps. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—William H. Brooks vs. Bank of Pennsylvania. A feigned issue to try the right to certain chattels. Verdict for plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—The Orphans' Court argument list was taken up.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—His Honor Judge Allison opened the January term of the Court to day, appointing Cyrus W. Green foreman of the Grand Jury. He instructed the Grand Jury generally upon their duties, dwelling upon the point that in homicide cases they had nothing whatever to do with the questions of degree or guilt or innocence, but merely to deal only with the question of *prima facie* case

A petit jury was in attendance, and many applications were made for exemption from service.

His Honor Judge Brewster opened a special term for the trial of prison cases, but without transacting any business adjourned the court until Wednesday morning.

Received too late for Classification.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4139 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4 1869.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.

Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.

1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE P. E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA, No. 708 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Hospital of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia will be held at the Office on TUESDAY, January 5, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place eight Managers will be elected to serve for the ensuing three years.

1t J. A. CHILDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per Share (clear of tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE,

1 4 7t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

W. I. BLANCHARD,
Secretary.

1 4 12t

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

The Erie and Central "Rings"—The Money Market—On the Track of Robbers.

Affairs in the Metropolis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The police are now on the track of the men that robbed the Pine street firm on Saturday of $30,000 in bonds, and they will probably be arrested to-day or to morrow.

The money market is a shade easier in Wall street this afternoon. The gold market is firmer, stocks are feverish, and there is a strong effort being made to "bear" New York Central.

It is reported that the Erie clique has sued the Central for $25,000,000.

It now looks as if the Erie ring were selling New York Central and buying more Erie.

A foolish report is current upon the street that Commodore Vanderbilt had met with a serious accident and broke his leg.

The postponed inauguration of city officials took place here this forenoon. Mayor Oakey Hall took his seat. His message was unimportant and very brief, making only twenty lines.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 City 6s. New........10[illegible]	100 sh Read R.........c.. 49
$2000 W Jer R 6s...b5.. 88	100 do.......... 49
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s....... 95½	100 do.........b c. 49⅛
$1000 Leh 6s.gold L.05.. 89½	100 do..........s. 49
$100 5-20s '65.Jy.........10[illegible]	100 do.......... 49
$1000 US 10-40s.r.........10[illegible]	100 do...b5&in. 49⅛
$500 5-20s '65.rg........10[illegible]	37 sh Penna R.......ls.. 55½
2 sh Leh V R d b.. 54	100 do.......... 55⅝
100 sh Hestonville.... 1[illegible]	1 5 do..........ls.. 55⅝
100 sh Read R......b10.. 49½	

SECOND BOARD.

$900 City 6s. New.. s. 100¾	25 sh Penna R.......ls.. 55½
100 sh Cata Pf.........b 6.. 38	140 do.......b10.. 55
500 sh Read R....b30..49 3-16	108 do.......... 55⅝
200 do.......... 49	200 do.........ls.. 55½
2 sh C & Am.......129½	

ARKANSAS.

The New York *Tribune* has Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 25), correspondence which says:—

In view of the terrible reports of legalised outrage that flood the country from sources bitterly hostile to loyal reconstruction, it were meet that something of the true condition of affairs in Arkansas be known. As in most of the Southern States, originally, society proper was divided into three separate and distinct classes:—First. The aristocratic or leading class, comprising the more intelligent and leading men, professional, political, or otherwise: the landed and slave aristocrats, and most of the adventurous settlers from other States. Second. A middling class, comprising mostly small but independent farmers of comparatively little education, but of kindly heart and sterling integrity. Owning few or no slaves, they had little interest in common with their more aristocratic neighbors, and formed in times of Rebellion, as now, the main Union element of the State. Third. The great mass of ignorant, degraded inhabitants known in common parlance as "poor white trash." From that seeming trait of human nature engendered by ignorance and degradation of hating and despising those deemed of a still lower grade, this class as a general thing manifested a bigoted and brutal hatred for the blacks. This feeling of caste, insidiously worked upon by the political leaders through incendiary appeals to their most bitter prejudices, culminated in an intense and vindictive feeling of revenge and hatred towards anything and everything savoring of abolitionism, as placing the hated and despised blacks on a level with themselves. From this class came also the great mass of the rank and file of the Arkansas Rebel forces, as also the hordes of guerillas, bushwhackers, and river assassins of the war; men lying in wait to shoot down the unsuspecting Federal who ventured beyond his lines, to board and plunder the small trading craft, to shoot indiscriminately among unarmed women and children, and make deliberate target of the Federal pilot. From the same class comes, without doubt, the more brutal of the assassins, linked with and acting behind the mask of a secret banded organization, known far and wide as "Ku-Klux," but here termed "Knights of the White Camelia." Here, too, it were well to observe that through very many sections of Arkansas very much of lawlessness existed even before the war. Gangs of desperadoes, comprising noted counterfeiters, robbers, and horse-thieves, as well as outlaws from the neighboring States, had their well-known rendezvous in various directions, and literally set all law at defiance. Into the Rebellion as a cover for continued and more extensive depredations, this element, as a natural consequence, entered heart and soul. The close of the war found them again returned to their favorite haunts, increased a hundredfold by the more reckless and discontented spirits of rebellion. With the organization of an immense secret banded association throughout the State, under control of the same master-spirits that formerly literally hounded the people into rebellion, this lawless element naturally fraternized, and as naturally, also, soon became the more desperate spirits of the order.

The aristocratic and leading classes always intensely bitter and proscriptive towards Republicans, having staked their all upon the die of rebellion, and lost, naturally returned despondent, but none the less bitter still. Looking upon themselves as the rightful lords of the soil, and insanely blaming the hated Yankees for all the myriad evils of the war they had themselves promulgated; the viewing of such persons in their own former seat of power was certainly far from calculated to promote a feeling of love and veneration. Had it not been for the foolish and pernicious teachings of Andrew Johnson, however, and the insane hopes for resumption of their former political control, thus insidiously worked upon and fired to a fever heat without doubt, all would soon have settled down into a condition of peace and security, at least equal to that existing before the war. Taught, however, by the highest magnate in the land to look upon themselves as still, despite the taint of treason, entitled to all their former political prominence, the same old leaders of rebellion again began their incendiary harangues and teachings, through which to awaken all of the vindictive feelings and terribly bitter memories of the war.

Reconstruction came as the final stumbling-block to all their hopes and desires. Upon it, therefore, and its advocates and representatives, was centerd all of the former malignant hatred and prejudices of the war. As an effect of "My Policy," the former myrmidons of Rebellion were so incited against the reconstructed State government as illegal, unjust, and oppressive, and forced upon them only by the strong arm of power in the hands of their bitterest enemies, as to be quite, if not literally, prepared for open insurrection. "The Knights of the White Camelia," under control of the more incendiary political leaders of the times, spread itself rapidly over the State, and, absorbing the more bitter of the intelligent class, the great mass of the young and unthinking sprigs of a defunct aristocracy, with thousands of the third or poorer classes mentioned, and the former desperadoes, became a monster power in the State. Assassinations, shootings, outrages, and intimidations of the more prominent white Republicans and obnoxious blacks, became of almost daily occurrence. So powerful, in fact, did this organization become, that without doubt it at one time seriously contemplated the overthrow of the State Government. Powell Clayton, as Governor, unexpectedly, without doubt, manifested a degree of determination to uphold the government as reconstructed entirely unlooked for by those who hoped and prayed for his overthrow. Armed with the necessary power by his Legislature, a suitable force of militia was organized for suppression of lawlessness throughout the State. Where the most lawlessness was found to exist, the militia moved in, martial law was proclaimed, weak-kneed officials thrust aside, and the power of the government upheld. Of course, in the exercise of such a desperate remedy, innocent persons to some extent suffer with the guilty. Such is the natural effect of all extreme sanitary measues: the few suffer for the general good.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Illness of Treasurer Spinner—Gen. Grant's Expected Return—Affairs in England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The House Committee

on Appropriations, at their session to-day, finished the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It will require some further revision yet before it can be reported to the House.

In the Supreme Court

this morning all the Judges were present. There was a very small attendance of members of the bar, the only ones present being the Attorney-General and one other lawyer.

The Sub-Committee

of the House Judiciary Committee are in session examining witnesses in the case of

Busteed.

It is understood that the evidence, so far, is against Busteed, and it will not be surprising if he is impeached.

Members and Senators

are arriving in large numbers, and no doubt is entertained that a quorum will be in attendance to-morrow.

L. T. Rolfe, claim agent, was arrested this morning by officers of the Treasury Department, for presenting to the Quartermaster-General's Department a fraudulent claim of the Evansville, Ind., Railroad Company for transportation of Government troops, amounting to $2770. Commissioner Brown held him for an examination. The President of the railroad company telegraphs that the company has no unsettled claims against the Government.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Treasurer Spinner

was taken quite sick to-day, and was forced to retire from his desk at the Department. He has been exerting himself very much lately in the exercise of official duties.

General Grant

will return here either to-night or to-morrow.

The Public Debt Statement

will be issued about Friday next. It cannot yet be definitely stated what reduction will be shown.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

President Johnson's Amnesty.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, Jeff. Davis, Slidell, Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other ex-Confederates are preparing to return to the United States.

The press of London generally approve of the treaty between England and China recently concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, January 4—Evening.—Consols, 92⅞ for both. 5-20s, 74⅛. Stocks firm. Erie, 25⅛. Illinois Central, 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 4—Evening.—Cotton active; uplands, 11@11⅛d.; Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. Sales to-day, 20,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 10s. Lard, 66s.@65s. 9d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6⅛d.

LONDON, January 4—Evening.—Linseed, 56s. 6d.@57s. Turpentine, 29s 6d. Tallow, 47s. 9d.

ANTWERP, January 4.—Petroleum dull at 53f.

FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Small sales of sugar; prices nominal; No. 12 D. S. sold at 8⅛a8⅛. Lard active at 20⅛a20⅛c. in tierces, and 20⅛a22⅛ in 15 pound tins. Flour quiet at $11a12·50. Butter steady at 30a50c. Tallow dull at 9½a10½c. Bacon active at 17⅛a17⅞c. Petroleum buoyant at 3⅛a4⅛c. Potatoes, $3·25a3·50. Lumber active; white pine, $21a22 per 1000 feet; yellow pine, $22·50a23. Shooks lower; box, 7½ reals each. Market well supplied with hhds. shooks; prices, 2⅛a2⅛. Empty hogsheads firm at $2·75a2·62½. Hoops, shaved, $45a50 for 14 feet, and dull for 12 feet long at $35a40. Onions active at 5a5⅛. Freights quiet; transactions unimportant. Exchange on London, 17⅛a37⅛; on the United States, long sight currency, 21⅛a20⅛; do. short sight, 19. Gold on the United States, long sight, 6a7 premium; do. short sight, 9.

Fatal Accident at Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—By a premature explosion at the wreck of the steamship Scotland, off Sandy Hook yesterday, Captain William L. Churchill, late of the navy, Louis Jurgens, a diver, and George Moore and James Asbay were blown to atoms. Several other men in the diver's boat were seriously injured.

New York Stock Quotations, 3½ P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........154½	West. Union Tel... 33⅞
N. Y. and Erie R...... 38½	Cleveland&Toledo.100½
Ph. and Rea. R.........97¾	Toledo & Wab........ 59¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 87½	Mil. & St. Paul R... 70
Cle. and Pitt. R......... 83¾	Adams Express..... 48
Chi. &N.W.R. com. 81½	Wells, Fargo & Co.. 22¼
Chi.& N.W. R. prf.. 83⅛	United States....... 44¼
Chi. and R. I. R....... 118⅜	Tenn. 6s, new........ 68
Pitts.F.W.and Chi. 113⅜	Gold........135⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co...118	Market irregular

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.
Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.
Monograms and Initials stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

1869. DIARIES. FORTY DIFFERENT 1869.
STYLES OF DIARIES. NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes.
J. LINERD,
10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON, AT CONCERT HALL, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Mr. ROBERT BYRNE as Barney the Guide; Professor J. MACEVOY, Lecturer, and a talented Company. Change of Programme for this week.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50.
Children under ten years, 25 cts.
Doors open at 7: commence at 8. 1 4 6t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to. [5 17